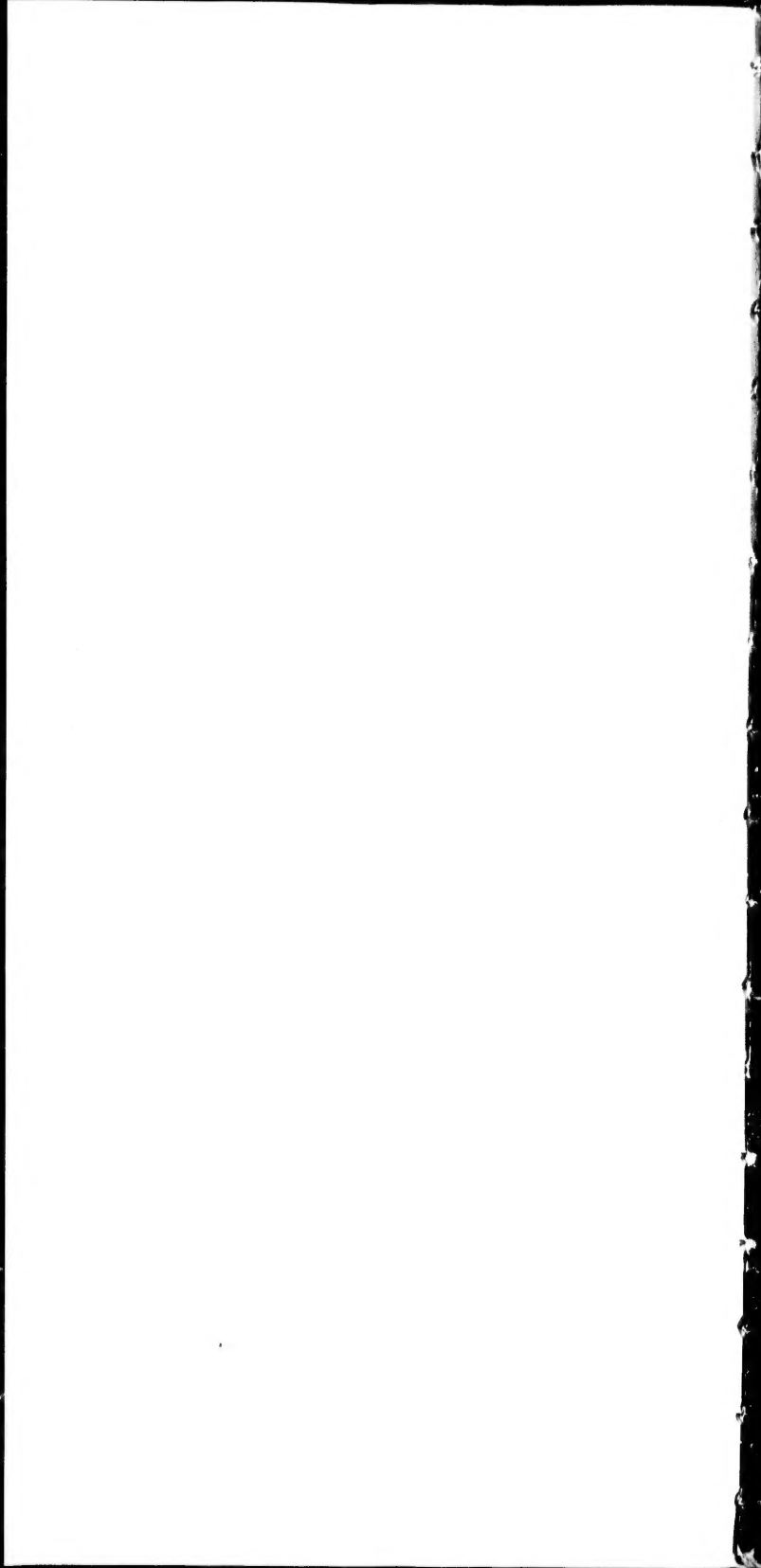






The Canadian Pacific Railway

Is the most Substantial and Perfectly Built Railway on the Continent of America, and superbly equipped with the finest rolling stock modern skill can produce. **The Coaches, Dining and Sleeping Cars** excel in stability and beauty of finish any other in the world.

TOURISTS will find the Route through Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific unapproached for magnificence and variety of scenery by any other line of travel. The rugged wildness of the North Shore of Lake Superior, the picturesque Lake of the Woods gold region, the vast Prairies of the Canadian North-West, the stately grandeur of the Rockies, the marvels of the Selkirks and Gold Range, and the wondrous Beauty of the Pacific Coast are traversed by this Route. Being entirely controlled and managed by one Company, the **CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY** offers special advantages to transcontinental travellers that cannot be given by any other line. It is the Best the Safest and Fastest Route from Ocean to Ocean. The Company has spared no expense in providing for the wants and comfort of its patrons, as its line of Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels will at all times testify, being supplied with all that the most fastidious can desire. Through the Mountains Observation Cars are run in the Tourist Season.

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—RATES ARE THE LOWEST.—

FISHING AND SHOOTING

ALONG THE LINES

OF THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

IN THE

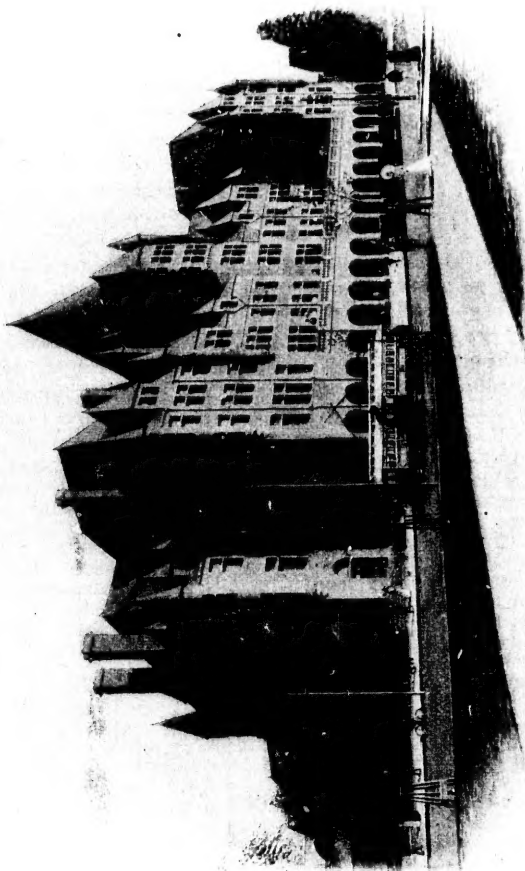
Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia,
the Prairies and Mountains of Western Canada,
the Maritime Provinces, the State of
Maine and in Newfoundland



THIRTEENTH EDITION

ISSUED BY THE
PASSENGER TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1900



THE HOTEL VICTORIA, HOTEL AND STATION, MONTREAL, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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THE NORTH SHORE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE EAST OF MONTREAL.

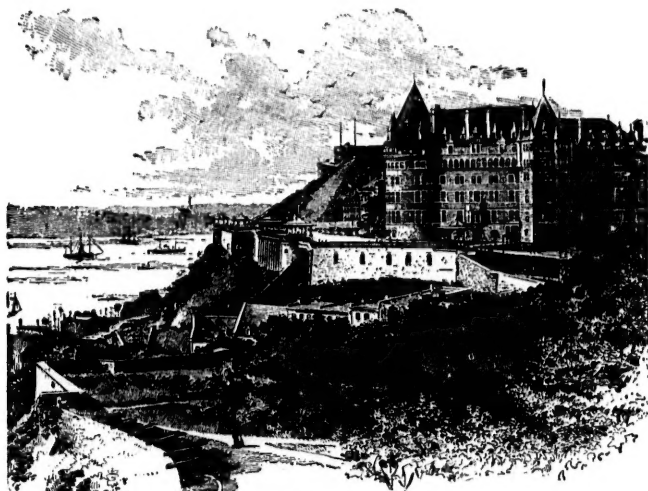
To try some of the small lakes and streams, so plentiful along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec, is a most satisfactory undertaking to anyone who is satisfied with killing fish of moderate weight. North of the river, some miles inland, the rugged Laurentian range of mountains runs parallel to the course of the St. Lawrence, and among them rise stream after stream, feeders of the multitudes of small lakes and the greater rivers, and in one and all trout are plentiful. This region is rough and wild in many places, and to fish it properly not unfrequently means "roughing it" to a certain extent. Anglers from Montreal generally find good sport beyond St. Jerome, in the small lakes and their feeders, these points being but a short run from Montreal. Half and three-quarter pound trout are good fish in these waters, and, while much larger ones are but seldom taken, there are plenty of the size mentioned. St. Margaret and Ste. Agathe are stations in the same neighborhood, but further distant from Montreal, in the centre of groups of lakes in which there is good fishing, the trout, however, being of moderate size; St. Faustin is also the centre of numerous fishing waters, and further north, at the terminus of the branch railway, is Labelle, 101 miles from Montreal, near which excellent sport may be obtained. Beyond Labelle are the Macaza and Nomingue districts, in the latter being thirty fishing lakes within a radius of four miles. In this Laurentian range are countless streams, lakes and lakelets, in some of which few lines have yet been cast, but their proximity to Montreal and easy accessibility are attracting anglers in yearly increasing numbers. For many years to come, however, they will rank amongst the best fishing waters of the continent.

Among the hills northward of St. Barthelemi, sixty-four miles east of Montreal and distant from that station fifteen miles, are waters that will be found well worth a trial. The headwaters and tributaries of the St. Maurice River, which flows into the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, are abundantly stocked with fair-sized fish. The St. Maurice is navigable to La Tuque, seventy-five miles north of Grandes Piles (which is reached by railway) and there is a regular line of steamboats running between these points. Good guides can be procured at Grandes Piles. It is possible to canoe by way of the St. Maurice River and tributaries to Lake St. John by three different routes; by Little Bostonias River, by Big Bostonias River and La Croche River, and thence from lake to lake. Fishing is good all the way across. Canoe routes lead to the head waters of the Ottawa, the Gatineau and the Lievre, offering an indefinite number of waterways through a splendid game and fish region. The Shawenegan River, reached by stage from Lac a la Tortue (Turtle Lake) on the Grandes Piles Branch, reached from Three Rivers, usually furnishes heavy strings of trout as handsome and gamey as can be taken anywhere and big ones are fairly plentiful. The celebrated Mastigouche chain of lakes

is reached by stage from St. Gabriel, the terminus of the Joliet branch, and distant from Montreal seventy-eight miles. Beyond the Mastigouche are other lakes and waterways which afford splendid sport for the rod and gun, and delightful outings in the canoe.

The station of Portneuf, thirty miles from the city of Quebec, is a promising objective point. A drive from there about 15 miles up the river will bring one to excellent fishing in the river above and below the falls.

There are some good points for the angler near Quebec City, and he will find at the Chateau Frontenac, the palatial fire-proof hotel on which \$1,000,000 has been expended, delight-



CHATEAU FRONTENAC
DUFFERIN TERRACE, QUEBEC.

ful headquarters from which to make excursions. The Chateau Frontenac, which ranks amongst the finest hotels of the continent and has recently been enlarged to meet the increased demands of travel, is picturesquely located on the celebrated Dufferin Terrace, and is the rendezvous of tourists and sportsmen from all parts of the globe.

Directly north of the city, 190 miles by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway is Lake St. John, the home of the ouananiche. Marvellous tales have been told of this species, which is found in but few waters, and it is admitted that they are the gamest, strongest and hardest fighting fish that ever tested skill and tackle. It would be difficult to imagine a more attractive centre for the canoe and the fishermen than this broad lake with its hundreds of miles of tributary rivers extending far into a great unknown land. With skilled Indian guides the explorer can follow streams at will, penetrating the lonely haunts of big game in regions rarely visited by white men, travelling for days upon waters swarming with trout and finding sport unlimited. At Roberval, on Lake St. John, is a fine hotel, another at Grand Descharge, and steamers ply in the lake, from which the Saguenay flows

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to the St. Lawrence. Lake Edward, between Quebec and St. John, is another excellent fishing water at which there is also a good hotel.

Along the Lower St. Lawrence are many noted salmon fishing streams which can be reached by mail or steamer.

LAKE MEGANTIC AND MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

It is not necessary to undertake a long journey to reach this attractive region. The Canadian Pacific Railway's "Short Line" from Montreal to the Maritime Provinces renders it easy of access, and the traveller who makes Montreal his initial point for this trip will find solid comfort all the way, and only a short run by rail before the Mecca of his pilgrimage is gained.

Lake Megantic is the largest body of water in the Canadian territory adjacent to Maine, being twelve miles in length by from one to four miles broad. Its shores are rugged and exceedingly picturesque, and deeply indented with inlets and bays, the coast line measuring some forty odd miles. Its principal feeders are the Lower Spider and Arnold Rivers, also the Annance, Victoria and Sandy Rivers, and numerous lesser streams, and its outlet is the Chaudiere River, which leaves the lake at the bay of the same name, within 100 yards or so of the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Megantic, and empties into the St. Lawrence near Quebec. There are several hotels in the village, and experienced guides can be secured there at moderate charges. The best localities for moose, caribou and deer are Annance Bog, near the mouth of the Annance River—which flows in at the head of the lake—and up the stream from its outlet for a couple of miles, the shores and bog being favorite feeding grounds. The Annance is navigable by skiff or canoe as far as mentioned. Other good bogs and points for game will be known to the guides and reached under their directions.

Fishing in Megantic is variable, as is always the case on such large waters, but on a good day heavy strings will be taken. On Chaudiere Bay, Moose Bay, the Victoria and Annance Rivers, and all the lesser streams and inlets, the brook-trout fishing is good, and there is no difficulty in taking fine strings of fish.

A short run by rail from Megantic over the Boundary Mountains, which divide the Province of Quebec from the State of Maine, enables travellers by the "Short Line" to reach one of Maine's most lovely sections, and also one of the best for sport—one of the most promising points for ruffed grouse and red deer being Lowelltown station. Shortly after crossing the international boundary the headwaters of the Moose River appear, the line following the stream and its chain of lakes closely until the shore of Moosehead Lake is reached, and finally the Canadian Pacific Railway station and town of Greenville.

The headwaters and chain of lakes of the Moose River, in addition to being gems of natural beauty, are first-rate for speckled trout, the fish running to good size, and plentiful enough to keep the rod busy. An exploration of this chain of waters would repay the labor, and furnish all the essentials for an enjoyable outing. Lakes and river extend for about

twenty-five miles before the current reaches Moosehead Lake, the scenery being pretty and the greater portion of the water furnishing good fishing. The variety and quality of game to be found at the several points about these lakes and kindred waters, and others easily reached from Greenville station, are about the same as at Megantic.

A glance at a map will show why this part of Maine is such a noted game and fish country. Lakes and ponds and small streams fairly net the whole region, offering facilities for the trout fisher; and, as they thread the strongholds of moose, caribou, bear, and deer, the lover of the rifle can readily guess what opportunities are offered for the capture of one or all of the animals named. In addition, quite a number of duck and other game can be found, and in such covers as those shaggy woods ruffed grouse of course abound.

Guides, necessities for a camping party, and information concerning the best points for sport, can be obtained at Greenville. Spencer, Indian, Squaw, Wilson and Roach ponds, Brassau Lake, and all the little streams that feed Moosehead, are noted for trout, and the guides can pilot you to many others. Those preferring to make their headquarters at Greenville will find accommodations in the hotels; plenty of boats, and ample means of enjoyment; and there are steamers on the lake to take the visitor where he wills.

Moosehead Lake is forty miles long by from two to fifteen wide, with many islands, large and small. The surrounding hills are lofty and covered with dense forests; and here and there a towering mountain rears high above the tangle of lofty woods, forming pictures of which the eye never wearies. Grandest of all is Mount Kineo, at the base of which is the Kineo House, a commodious summer hotel with 250 rooms, and conducted in first-class style. Its appearance reminds one of the popular resorts of the sea-coast, and it is the *rendezvous* for a small army of tourists during the season. A large general store is close at hand, where camp supplies, etc., may be purchased, and there are competent guides and good canoes and skiffs available. An inviting trip by canoe can be made by leaving Moosehead Lake by the "north carry," portaging over to the West Branch of the Penobscot River, and thence down stream, with good fishing, varied scenery (including Mount Katahdin, a huge mass of granite), and a dash of adventure to lend an additional charm to the cruise. The East Branch of the Penobscot, the Allagash, St. John, and Aroostook are also reached by following the West Branch to Lake Chesumcook and thence north. The outlet of Moosehead Lake is distant from Greenville about twelve miles, and is the beginning of the Kennebec River. There is an hotel at Moosehead Station, and anglers can find accommodation at the Carrys, at the head of the lake, the fishing, close at hand, being equal to many of the more remote localities. By going down stream in canoes, Indian Pond and other trout pools are reached, and close to the river there will be found plenty of game.

Following the Canadian Pacific Railway's "Short Line" beyond Greenville, the route traverses for a considerable distance a similar country to that which has been referred to; through favorite haunts of forest game, and passing many

lakes, and crossing many trout streams, Lake Onawa, or "Ship Pond," as it is also called, and Schoodic Lake are among these. By this line, which shortens the journey from Montreal to the Maritime Provinces by nearly 300 miles, several of the world-famous salmon rivers of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are easily reached, and the advantages it offers will be appreciated by all sportsmen.

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick has long had an unchallenged reputation as a land for the hunter and the fisherman. One-third of the Province is good hunting ground. Its possibilities as a field for exploits with rod and rifle have not been exaggerated by the most enthusiastic writers, for merely the simple truth suffices to do them justice. While the resources of the country in this respect are well known, there is much to be sought out in the little-explored forests and rarely-frequented lakes and streams. Each year adventurous sportsmen make discoveries of new worlds to conquer in their outing for the next season, and the man who visits the forests, lakes and streams of New Brunswick once is thereafter to be counted on as an annual visitor. No part of America where game and fish are found is more easily reached than New Brunswick is, and there are few trips where the expenditure can be kept within such reasonable bounds. With less than twenty-four hours of easy railroad ride from Montreal or Boston, the traveller may alight in the centre of the hunting and fishing region, and in some instances he may be so near his camp as to make the rest of his way on foot, if he so desire. At all times during his stay he is within easy reach of the mails and telegraph lines, and so while apart from the busy world he may yet be in touch with it so far as occasion may require or his inclination prompt him.

From McAdam Junction, near the Maine boundary, the whole Province lies open for a choice of routes to the stranger in search of sport. Should he desire an outing partly for the pleasures of a summer resort, free from the heat and the crowds of the fashionable resorts in the United States, he may make his headquarters at St. John, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Fredericton, at all of which he will have plenty of society and enjoy all the comforts of life, with the luxuries as well if he is so inclined. Yet from any of these points and from many smaller but comfortable resorts, he may readily reach the hunting and fishing grounds. The enthusiastic sportsman, of course, will make the woods his home, but there are some who want a variety of recreation, and not wholly forest scenery.

St. Andrews has a high repute as a summer resort, with its hotel equal to that of any watering place on the coast, and its scenery which fears no rival among seaside resorts. There is fishing in both salt and fresh water. For the former, Passamaquoddy Bay and the Bay of Fundy give unlimited scope, while for trout, land-locked salmon and togue, are a number of lakes and streams at an easy driving distance. Among them are Chamcook, Limeburner, Bartlett Stein's, Snowshoe, Welsh, Cram, Turner, McCullough and

Creasy Lakes, as well as the Digdeguash and other streams. Once in St. Andrews, the visitor will find no lack of places in which to seek for and find fish. As to hunting, the woods in every direction abound with deer and a great variety of smaller game. The St. Croix at St. Stephen yields the first salmon taken with the fly in New Brunswick every year.

Between the boundary and St. John, along the line of railway, are a number of lakes and streams of note, including Harvey, South Oromocto, Long and Victoria Lakes. These are chiefly for trout, but if the visitor seeks salmon there is but the need of a little longer journey to reach the tributaries of the river St. John. There are, however, both trout and land-locked salmon in Skiff Lake, only three miles from Canterbury station.

The Tobique is a stream of such great natural beauty that a mere sojourn here in the summer would reward one. Its good looks are not the best part of it, however, for it is a great river for both salmon and trout. The main stream is more than sixty miles long to what are called the Forks, and these latter each have nearly as great a length. Both the main and the smaller streams afford good fly fishing and the catches of trout by individual sportsmen have been the basis of many amazing but strictly true big fish stories. The Tobique game country commences within twenty miles of the junction of the river with the St. John, and in all the regions through which the Tobique and its tributaries flow are moose and caribou. The Tobique is most conveniently reached from Perth Junction (opposite Andover, where guides can be secured) by the Tobique Valley branch of the C. P. Ry., which skirts the river up to Plaster Rock, where there is hotel accommodation and where conveyances can be hired to take sportsmen to the lakes further in the interior.

To the south-west of this is the south-west branch of the Miramichi, reached from Bristol station by a drive of fifteen miles. There are many points on this famous stream for the exploits of the fisherman, and they can be easily learned by enquiry anywhere along the route. The Forks has a special reputation for salmon and trout. Of the branches, the best salmon are in the Little Tobique and the finest trout in Campbell River. Tobique Lake is at the head of the Little Tobique, and has a fame for the size and abundance of the trout in its waters. From here, should one wish, a portage might be made to Nipisiquit Lake, the headwaters of the stream of that name which enters into the Bay Chaleur. The Gulf shore of New Brunswick, with its streams, may be reached by rail across the country from Fredericton.

Near Andover is a branch of the road running from Aroostook Junction into the State of Maine by which the fishing and shooting of the famed country known as the Aroostook may be reached. There are a number of lakes and streams and all kinds of game in the woods.

At Grand Falls, there is much to be seen in the natural wonders of the river and from there one may set out in whatever direction he pleases, with the assurance of finding sport to reward his trouble. Grand Falls is a centre of operation for anglers and sportsmen. Salmon and brook trout, wild

geese, black duck, woodcock and ruffed grouse are the game fishes and birds.

Edmundston is a place of considerable importance to the traveller, not only because it is the northern limit of his railway journey, but because it is in the heart of a district famed for its fishing. There are many waters from which to make a choice and all of them are good, for there is good fishing everywhere in the Upper St. John and all tributary and adjacent waters. From here, too, may be reached the headwaters of the Restigouche and of a number of streams that flow into the river St. Lawrence. In addition to trout, the large fish known as the touladi is abundant in this part of the country, as evidenced by the existence of Toledi Lake. A twenty-pound toledi is by no means a rarity and some are much larger. In the vicinity of Edmundston are such rivers as the Madawaska and Green River, and such lakes as the Temiscouta and Squatook. Twenty miles distant from Edmundston, and reached also from Caribou, is the Fish River, or Eagle Lakes, lying within the boundaries of Maine. Some eight lakes are connected with this river.

The country to the westward of Edmundston has not only deer and caribou, but moose. Splendid specimens of the latter, veritable monarchs of the forest, are secured every season, and under the game laws of recent years there is likely to be moose hunting in many parts of the country where these animals resorted years ago. In fact, old guides and hunters say moose are more abundant in some localities to-day than 25 years ago, and this is true of caribou in a greater degree, while red deer, once rather scarce, are yearly becoming more abundant in various districts.

Taking St. John as a point of destination, the sportsman can not only have all his wants supplied in the way of outfit, but he can learn from many trustworthy informants just where to make his choice of a river, lake or camping ground from which to secure the results sought in his individual case. The whole Province is before him, and there is a great variety of territory from which to choose. From this point, too, access to every part of the country is easy, and, at the worst, whichever way he may go, the journey will be but a question of a few hours.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Between Yarmouth and Sydney—the two extremities of Nova Scotia—there are spots which offer great attractions to the keen sportsman, either with the hook and line or with the gun. At the Tusket Lakes, near Yarmouth, in the country round Digby and at different points in the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys as well as around the famed Bras d'Or Lakes and tributary waters in Cape Breton and along all the south shore of the Province the opportunities for sport are excellent, the favorite haunts, as a rule, not being difficult of access. In some localities moose and other large game are found. The fishing and shooting regions of the western part of Nova Scotia are reached from St. John, N.B., by the fast steamer *Prince Rupert*, which makes daily trips, during the summer season, between that city and Digby, there connecting

with the Dominion Atlantic trains for Yarmouth to the south, and Halifax to the east. From Halifax, there is regular communication by the Intercolonial Railway system with Cape Breton. This line also runs from St. John to Halifax, via Moncton and Amherst, connection being made at Truro for Sydney, North Sydney and other Cape Breton points.

By the inauguration of a new route during the summer of 1898 between North Sydney and Port aux Basque, the Island of Newfoundland was brought within easy distance of the mainland; and the grave objection of some to an ocean voyage practically avoided. The water trip occupies only six hours, and is made in the steamer *Bruce*. From Port aux Basque the centre of the Island is traversed, to the capital, St. John's, through the most favored fishing and shooting regions, which are thus made easily accessible.

Few countries present to the lovers of sport the attractions that Newfoundland possesses. Vast deer parks there are in the interior. The countless lakes and ponds abound with trout of the finest description, and are the feeding-places of the wild goose, duck, and other fresh-water fowl. Finer salmon streams can scarcely be found.

Herds of caribou traverse the island in periodical migrations from south to north and furnish the highest prizes for the sportsman. September and October are the months for stalking, and the assistance of guides is requisite. For the more adventurous, there are the black bear and the wolf in the interior; and the beaver and otter are found around the lonely lakes and lakelets. Hares are in abundance, and the willow grouse or ptarmigan, the rock ptarmigan, the curlew, the plover, the snipe, are found in the proper season all over the Island, on the great "barrens" or in the marshy grounds, and around the shores and islands are innumerable sea pigeons and guillemots, or "murrs" or "turrs" as they are called in the vernacular.

The climate in summer, tempered by the balmy sea breezes, is bracing and health-giving.

SHARBOT LAKE.

This lake is situated directly on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, being about 166 miles distant from Montreal, easily reached from Ottawa, and 169 miles from Toronto.

The attractions are the same as usually characterize Canadian lakes—forested shores, beautiful rocky islands, large and small, and clear cold water stocked with good fish.

The list of fishes that may be taken there are black and rock bass, salmon trout, pike, and a few lunge, though the latter are seldom killed.

There is hotel accommodation and boats to be had. This lake is a noted resort for duck in the fall. Many handsome bags have been made there.

THE RIDEAU LAKES.

A few miles north of the River St. Lawrence, in Ontario, and easily reached from Kingston, Brockville, and Smith's Falls, are the winsome Rideau Lakes, large, island-dotted bodies of crystal water. By the construction of the Rideau

Canal, a watery highway connecting the capital city of Ottawa and the historic city of Kingston was opened—a distance of 125 miles. When the canal was constructed the course of the Rideau River was naturally followed, and the stream utilized as far as possible; and when the several locks were completed, and the waters restrained from flowing through their natural outlet, great tracts of low-lying woodland and marshy spots were deeply flooded, forming what are now known as the "Drowned Lands." The Rideau was always a fine bass water, and under the altered conditions it not only held its own, but so rapidly improved that it is now one of the best black-bass fishing waters in America. As the years passed and the flooded country ran wild, the entire aspect changed: broad marshes were formed, overgrown with wild rice and rushes, attracting thousands of duck and other water fowl. There is nothing, except an occasional lock, to suggest to the voyager that he is upon anything but a great natural water highway, a broad stream widening every now and again into lakes of greater or less extent, with long stretches of rushes and beds of rice, weeds and lily-pads, such as are loved by duck and fish. Besides myriads of bass, there are land-locked salmon. Trout and pickerel are also plentiful, and in the fall there is capital duck shooting.

On Long Island will be found the Angler's Club House, a good hotel containing about forty rooms, which is open to members of the club, which owns the island and hotel, also to their friends who have letters of introduction.

A canoe cruise of the lakes will be found thoroughly enjoyable. While making this trip by canoe you will pass many camps upon the shores, and meet many holiday-makers who are, like yourself finding healthy recreation in tracing out this pleasant route. By far the greater portion of the way is exceedingly pretty. A camp can be pitched, almost anywhere; should you desire to stretch your legs a bit, you can land where you will. For those who prefer to spend their holiday among pretty surroundings, and at the same time remain within reach of civilization, the Rideau offers many inducements. The route is easily reached and easily traversed, and there is no hardship connected with it. The entire trip is inexpensive, and has been made in a week, but that of course necessitated hard work at the paddles. A couple of weeks—or a month or longer—could be pleasantly and profitably spent here. Should Kingston be selected as the starting point, tourists from east or west are best conveyed thither by the fine steamers that ply upon the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario; for that trip by water is considered one of the most attractive available. If Ottawa or Smith's Falls be chosen, either is reached from east or west direct by the Canadian Pacific Ry. Steamers run regularly between Ottawa and Kingston.

THE RIVER TRENT AND ADJACENT WATERS ; AND PETERBORO.

This is one of the best available regions for the tourist-sportsmen and anglers, especially for those who make Toronto their starting point. Leaving Toronto by the Canadian Pacific Ry., Havelock station is reached within four hours, or

in other words, you can leave Toronto in the morning and be busy with the black bass and lunge early in the afternoon, a feature that should bear due weight with those who have only a few days at their disposal. Havelock, distant 100 miles from Toronto, is the best point to select as headquarters, if a trial of the Trent is decided upon; and the angler or sportsman can take a trip, satisfied that, unless he is one of those unfortunate beings who seem specially selected as the victim of hard luck, he will be richly rewarded for his trouble. Close to Havelock station there is an hotel where visitors can make themselves at home, and pick up valuable pointers as to the best method for circumventing the lunge and bass that claim the Trent as their home. Trent Bridge is only three miles from the hotel, and you can secure conveyances at the latter place and be driven over, and are then on the spot. Boats and guides can be secured at the bridge at cheap rates, and to many the most enjoyable method is to go into camp at one or other of the desirable sites along the stream. Those who do not fancy spending a holiday under canvas can find accommodation close at hand. From almost the commencement until the end of the open season the lunge and black bass fishing is A1, except on an odd day now and again, such as will be experienced upon any water. Above the bridge, towards the town of Hastings, trolling for lunge will give satisfactory results, for the "fresh water sharks" are numerous, and bite freely at either spoon or live minnow or chub, and the catch will be varied with heavy black bass. The right-hand channel at the island, going down stream, and below the island for some miles to the government boom, are famous reaches for bass and lunge. Lunge scaling all the way from five to twenty or thirty pounds, have been taken, the smaller fish being plentiful. If you want to have genuine fun with a big fellow, just troll for lunge at this point, using a stout rod and suitable tackle, and for a surety you will have a tussle now and then that will quicken your circulation vastly, or you are no true lover of the gentle pastime. Fine strings of bass can also be taken by still fishing all along the river, between Trent Bridge and Healy Falls and Rapids, a distance of about seven miles. The stream varies in width from 100 yards to a quarter of a mile, and here and there expands into broad bays; and at many points there are rocky shoals and gravel beds, where, as the bass fisher will guess, many fine fish are sure to be.

But the spot of spots for small-mouthed black bass is below the falls. The stream plunges down fully forty feet over a rocky ledge some 100 yards wide, and among the deep pools below is where the bass are found in all their glory.

About a mile and a half below Healy Falls the Trent runs into Crow Bay, a noted spot for both lunge and bass, and one that is almost certain to well reward a trial.

Another excellent point on the Trent is Campbellford, twelve miles from Havelock station. Up and down stream from Campbellford a rod can be kept busy all day and the fly fishing is good. If a letter is sent notifying the proprietor of Blute's Hotel, Campbellford, a conveyance will be sent to meet you at Havelock, and no further trouble need be taken, for all information as to fishing localities will be afforded.

Any one going to Havelock might as well write in advance to insure boats and conveyance, in order that no time may be

lost in getting to work. By following this course a goodly string should be taken ere night falls on the first day's outing.

One of the brightest towns of the more important centres of Canada is Peterboro, which may be considered the birth-place of the modern canoe. It is a convenient point from which to reach some fine lakes, including Stoney Lake, one of Canada's charming summer resorts where good bass and lunge fishing can be had. Rice Lake, distant twelve miles, is reached by steamer daily, and is an admirable point for camping. There is hotel accommodation at Jubilee Point and Idlewild. Chemong Lake is seven miles distant by rail, and Katachawanucka, nine miles. Live minnow bait will prove deadly with lunge and bass; the fishing is generally excellent, and a couple of weeks may be pleasantly spent with rod and canoe, at trifling expense. Fairly good duck and grouse shooting can be had, but deer must be sought at more distant points.

North-east of Havelock is a fine sporting country, both for trout, deer and grouse. It has been very little worked. A sportsman can go to Rathbun, or Bancroft by rail, at both of which places there are country hotels, and thence drive out into the country he intends to work.

THE CHAIN OF LAKES NORTH OF THE TRENT.

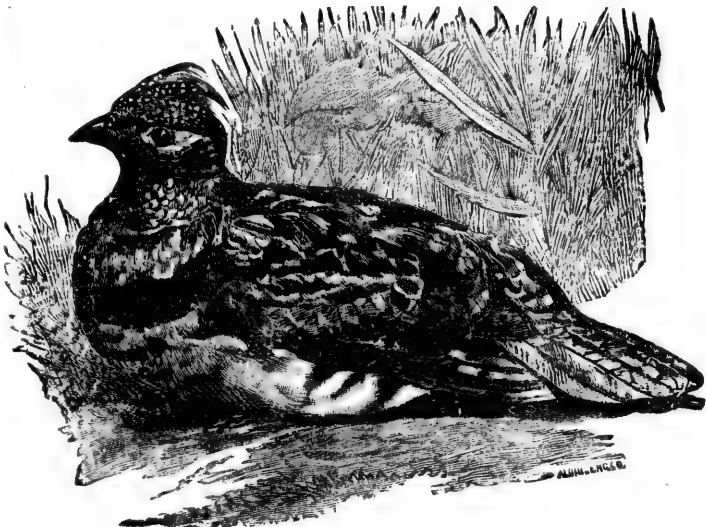
Ranging northward of Havelock is a region of forest, lake and stream, which combines picturesque scenery with good territory for fish and game. A far-reaching chain of beautiful lakes extends through the wild country, all linked together by small streams navigable by canoes, excepting in a few cases, where portages have to be made. This chain of lakes offers great inducements to canoeing and camping parties, and one can go with canoe and camera and find countless combinations of scenery too numerous for mention; or, if rod and gun are also taken, plenty of occupation will be found for all.

The principal waters of the chain are Round Lake, Belmont, Deer, Oak, Blue, Twin, Sandy, Jack, Cushamogabog, Tonomong, White, Gull, and Eagle Lake. On the north side of Round Lake North River runs in. This stream is navigable either by canoe or rowboat up to the "narrows," and here, after a portage of fifty yards, you can continue bearing northward into Bass Bay, and the fishing in these waters is good all the summer months. There are many charming places along its banks on which to camp, and the distance to the nearest settlers is not sufficient to be a hardship.

Going by road from the North Bridge, the distance to the next waters of importance is about ten miles. Oak Lake is a very pretty sheet of water, having numerous islands in it, and the bass fishing can generally be relied on any time after the season opens. There are skiffs on this lake, and they can be rented at a reasonable cost, though we would advise anybody to make a sure thing of it by taking along their own canoe or boat. The portage from Oak to Cushamogabog Lake is about a quarter of a mile, and easily made. The latter lake is one of the most attractive in the whole north country; its surface is dotted with islands and its waters teem with bass.

Those who have used both minnow, frog and worm bait in these waters, found them all excellent. Bass are a

notionary fish, and while some days they wouldn't look at a big fat, juicy dew worm, another day they would seem to prefer them to any other bait. Live minnows, however, are the most killing bait, as a general rule, and there can be obtained in reasonable quantities at the lake. If you want a most enjoyable outing, on one of the most picturesque lakes in Ontario, you cannot do better than decide on a week or two at Cushamogabog. The scenery is charming, the water very cold, even in August, the fish of a superb quality and firm as a rock. Take along your boat and camp outfit, then you can move around to suit yourself and change localities as often as the spirit moves you. Close by are numerous other lakes, all of them easily reached by driving over a very fair road. They are Blue Lake, Twin Lakes, Gull Lake, Eagle Lake, Tonomong, Sandy Lake, and others still further north, but the group already mentioned are sufficiently numerous to furnish all the sport required by those who desire a pleasant outing, and with whom the time at their disposal is an important consideration.



From "OUTING."

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RUFFED GROUSE.

There is deer and partridge shooting through this whole section of country, and it is possible to obtain comfortable accommodation with some settler in many of the best shooting sections. The country is rocky and by no means easy to walk, but the sportsman who is prepared to take it as it comes, and can shoot reasonably straight when he sees game, will have no difficulty in killing all the deer the law allows him, and the bright, clear northern atmosphere will give him a mighty appetite.

Belmont Lake, a few miles east of Round Lake, is best reached from Havelock station, a three and a half mile drive, and rigs can be got at Havelock to take sportsmen to this place. There is a large boarding-house on the shores of Belmont

Lake, where good accommodation can be had, also boats and other supplies. There are a few boats available at Blairton, and guides can be secured there at small expense. The fishing is about the same as already described, and, in fact, the general characteristics of all these waters are so similar as to render separate description useless. If you have the necessary time to go beyond Belmont, then you can have a thoroughly enjoyable trip by proceeding via Deer River to Deer Lake; the portage is only about 200 yards across and the bass fishing is really first-class. There are some charming spots on which to camp and altogether a most delightful outing can be enjoyed here.

From Deer Lake you can easily portage to Mud Lake, where the fishing is also satisfactory, and from here after a portage of one mile you can reach Whetstone Lake, a splendid sheet of water, and in which the bass and salmon trout fishing is first-class. Minnows, frogs, grasshoppers and worms appear to be good bait in this water, though some give the preference to live minnows over all the others. For trolling both the small star bait and the phantom minnow have been used with success.

From Whetstone Lake it is an easy portage into Tonomong, and this is a good spot for both bass and salmon trout. There are some accommodating settlers not far from the lake, and at no stage of this trip need there be any difficulty in campers obtaining supplies of milk, butter, eggs, potatoes, etc. In all the lakes here mentioned the quality of the fish, owing to the extreme low temperature of the water, is fine and no gamer ones ever took an angler's bait. The grouse and deer shooting are good in the neighborhood of this lake, and it is a favorite resort with a few of Toronto's sportsmen. An added advantage in its favor is that it can be reached over a very fair road in a five hours' drive from Havelock station. If you are bound only on a fishing trip the only driving necessary is from Havelock to Belmont—3½ miles.

Ruffed grouse, wood-duck, and hare are to be found almost anywhere, and there are plenty of deer and not a few bear, while the fishing is something to be long remembered. Judicious enquiries at Havelock station will elicit all required information.

THE ANGLER'S JOY.

By the stream where bend the rushes,
Where the shallows scold and sob,
There it is man's true ambitions
Wildly in his bosom throb;
There it is the fierce sensation,
Half suspense, yet all delight,
Strikes him as he hoarsely whispers
"I believe I've got a bite."

Tell me not of tottering glories;
Of republics tempest swept;
Tell me not of heroes vanquished
Or of promises unkept.
Tales of sacrifice and valor
Later on may seem aright.
But at present—you'll excuse me—
"I believe I've got a bite."

THE COVERS AND WATERS OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

The Canadian Pacific Railway between London, Ont., and the Detroit River, traverses well-known shooting grounds. Here and there, in the sixty or more miles of country between London and Chatham, wild turkey are yet to be found. But the game to be depended upon comprises quail, grouse,



woodcock, rabbits, and a great variety of waterfowl, abounding in the western marshes. The clearing of farms and cultivation of vast tracts of country, in no wise affected the quail and rabbits, and the grouse but little.

Quail abound in all the western counties, but only in the western portion of Ontario are they found in Canadian territory in sufficient numbers to afford sport.

They are wonderfully prolific, and fine sport can be had with them over good dogs, and excellent bags made. Very fair sport can be had at almost any point more than thirty

miles west of London, the sportsmen also finding a few ruffed grouse, woodcock, and a number of rabbits while penetrating the covers in pursuit of a bevy of quail he has flushed. Plenty of birds can be found within comfortable driving distance of Chatham, say eight or ten miles; and one can put up at a country hotel along the main roads, or find quarters at a farm house. During past seasons important "Field Trials" have been held near Chatham, and birds were so plentiful that the trials were decided without much trouble, and there is every likelihood of the same grounds being used for years to come. At present the law forbids the sale of quail killed in Ontario; and this measure will insure a rapid increase in their numbers. From Chatham the Erie & Huron Railway offers facilities for reaching the town of Blenheim, close to Rondeau Harbor and Lake Erie, or in the other direction, the towns of Dresden and Wallaceburg, on the line, and both well-known resorts for sportsmen. Rondeau Harbor was formerly one of the best points for duck in the country, yet on a good day fair bags can be made; the fowl are wild, and though thousands may be seen, but few are killed. There are, however, plenty of quail in the neighborhood; here and there ruffed grouse, and in the wet woodlands of the north shore a few woodcock early in the season. Dresden or Wallaceburg are better points for all round shooting. The fishing in the Eau, from its size, is variable. There is excellent plover and curlew shooting on the bars and beaches of the Lake Erie side, and, taken altogether, the Eau is a fairly good point for holiday with a rod and gun.

Below Chatham are the Lake St. Clair marshes, so frequently referred to by "Frank Forrester" in his works on shooting. In the spring wild geese flock to them as of yore; and those who like to air the breechloader at this season can have very good sport with the shy "honkers." The geese make their headquarters for a time in the bays and ponds adjacent to Lake St. Clair.



These marshes and muddy plains are famous snipe grounds, and the shooting is still good enough to be well worth a trial. Woodcock are also frequently found in the wet corn-fields early in the fall, and later in the dry thickets of the uplands where the quail hunt, and rabbits are plentiful everywhere. Ruffed grouse may be found in the heavy woods bordering the plains at several points, and not infrequently a fine mixed bag of grouse, cock, snipe, quail, rabbit and duck is made by one gun in a couple of days. Plover are numerous in the autumn. About the mouth of the Thames and adjacent creeks and marshes, and upon Lake St. Clair, are any number of duck, though the good points for shooting them are comparatively few. The finest portions of these western marshes are strictly preserved. Several very fine club houses have been erected on the preserves, and those who desire can very often buy shares, and thus get grand shooting and every comfort therein. Still, an outsider can generally find a bit of sport worth going after at the points named; and, if he has good dogs and varies the programme by attending to the duck at early morning, and the quail later in the day, he should have a good time, and bag his share of what is going.

Fishing, both trolling and whipping with minnow or artificial bait, in and about Baptiste and Jeanette's Creeks (both near the mouth of the Thames) and in and about the mouth of that stream, is generally good, the catch including black, rock and speckled bass, pike, pickerel and perch. The mouth of the Thames is reached from Chatham by steamer plying to Detroit, for a mere trifle for transportation, and you can camp upon the beach where the Thames joins Lake St. Clair, or find accommodation for a small party at the lighthouse.

At Mitchell's Bay, on Lake St. Clair, reached either from Wallaceburg or by driving from Chatham, are hotels, and, as a general thing, duck shooting and black bass fishing.

The Credit Forks Trout Preserve, situate about forty-five miles northwest of Toronto, is reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway, by taking train to Forks of Credit station and then driving about two miles. The fish which abound in these waters are of three varieties, viz.:—the ordinary native speckled trout, the California rainbow or mountain trout, and the German brown or Van Buren trout. Ample accommodation for sportsmen may be had on reasonable terms during the open season. Fishing is let out by paying so much per pound for what is caught. Further information may be had by writing to proprietor above preserves, Credit Forks, Ont.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKES.

Carleton Junction, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 146 miles from Montreal, 23 miles from Ottawa, and 225 miles from Toronto, is the station for these waters. At the junction are a couple of hotels, and a five minutes' walk will take you to the town of Carleton Place. Men and boats can be secured at the usual rates. The Mississippi River runs through the town, and it is in places a rapid stream, foaming and boiling over rocky ledges and big boulders, with many deep, quiet pools and eddies, in the shadows of which lurk black and rock bass. The river is easily fished and heavy black fellows can be taken from it, and rock bass unlimited; but a better point is the first enlargement of the winding river known as Mississippi Lake. This lake is three miles from Carleton Place, and affords good sport, large black bass being readily hooked. Fair-sized pike are plentiful, lunge are scarce, but rock bass may be taken by the dozen almost anywhere. In the fast current of the river, spoons, artificial minnows, etc., are good, but the most deadly bait is either minnow or crayfish. A couple of miles above Mississippi Lake is another and smaller lake, which is, perhaps, the best of the waters. On either of them trolling with an ordinary spoon, or still-fishing with worms, will answer admirably. Particulars about the most promising reaches can be obtained at Carleton Place, and at Park Lake, three miles from Carleton Place, where there is a summer resort hotel.

Some exceedingly good catches are on record for these waters, and in the fall there is now and again some fairly good shooting—duck, snipe and woodcock—but hardly sufficient to merit special attention, though as a fishing resort it is well worth a visit.



THE OTTAWA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

The transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in its course from Carleton Junction to Winnipeg, traverses for the greater part of the way a region of country that for sporting purposes can hardly be excelled by anything outside of the magnificent game resorts and trout waters of the Rocky Mountains and the wonderful prairies of the Canadian Northwest. Those, of course, are not approached by any territory on the American continent; but the sportsman who has not time to devote to the transcontinental tour can find all the sport he wants, and wildly beautiful scenery, second only to the mountains, and never journey a yard beyond Nepigon River. And if that wonderful stream is too far away for the time at command, one need not go beyond the Ottawa River and its tributaries to give rod and rifle full play, Sport such as no man should complain of can be enjoyed at will: trout of good size can be taken in numbers; and in these lonely forests are moose, caribou, deer, bear, grouse, and other

game, at many points as plentiful as they were when only the hardy *voyageurs* and the pioneers of olden days invaded their sanctuaries. Upon the main, or "Transcontinental," line there are several places between Montreal and Ottawa City—St. Anne de Bellevue, Calumet, Montebello, Pointe du Chene, Papi-neauville and Buckingham—near all of which good fishing is obtainable, and back of the latter places are both good fishing and good hunting for large and small game. The Lievre River, which empties into the



Ottawa at Buckingham, is a splendid fishing and canoeing stream and flows through a great game country. Beyond Ottawa City, the first promising stopping-place is the town of Arnprior, situated upon an expansion of the Ottawa known as *Lac des Chats*, and distant from Carleton Junction about twenty-six miles.

The bass fishing in *Lac des Chats* is fully equal to the average waters in Ontario, which is saying not a little. Upon the shores are many attractive spots for a camp; but the best of all, and the one most frequented by camping and picnic parties, is at the beautiful *Chats Rapids*, where fine sport can be had with the bass, and a week or so be pleasantly spent under canvas. Boats, guides and bait can be secured at Arnprior. The most reliable baits are live minnows and worms. Trolling with spoons is also a sure method, and other artificial lures ought to do good service.

Up the Madawaska River the hunting is very good. Bear, deer and small game abound, and the fishing is excellent. Experienced guides can be secured at Arnprior, and there is no trouble in getting canoes.

The town of Pembroke should be the objective point for many of those who seek trout fishing. It is situated upon Alouette Lake, an enlargement of the Ottawa River, and is some seventy-eight miles from Carleton Junction, and directly upon the line of railway. The town contains about 5000 inhabitants and offers good hotel accommodation. There are plenty of boats and wagons to be hired at a moderate outlay, and it is the centre of one of the best trout regions in America; and there are also several places within easy reach where capital black bass fishing is the rule.

The entire country hereabouts is intersected with many streams of various sizes, all plentifully stocked with trout, the size of the fish varying in proportion to the volume of water where they are found. On the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, the Laurentian range of mountains forms the bank, and every stream which courses down their slopes (and their name is legion) is stocked with trout. A detailed list of them would be useless, as the angler cannot go astray; full information regarding them, however, will be found in the pamphlet issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company devoted specially to Quebec. On the Ontario side and within a few miles of Pembroke, are a half-dozen waters which afford first-rate fishing.

Within six miles are three good waters, in any of which an average angler can take as many good fish in a day as he needs.

Within twenty-five miles of the town, and out in Chichester township are a great many lakes in which large catches can be made. Of these fish too much cannot be said; they are the gamest of the game, and a marked peculiarity about them is their uniformity in size. Among a whole day's catch three-fourths of the fish would weigh a pound apiece, very few running below that weight, and few or none exceeding a pound and a half.

Fifteen miles below the town are the Paquette Rapids, than which there is no finer spot for camping. To reach this water necessitates a pleasant drive, but the fishing is of the best.

A particularly good lake, distant from Pembroke twenty miles, can be reached by steamer, and also the mouth of Deep River, both of these waters furnishing good sport. Another lake is situated upon a small mountain, within easy driving distance, and from it splendid trout can be taken in good numbers, the fish running from one to two and a half pounds. It is a rare occurrence to take a fish weighing less than a pound in the lake. To reach it, one has to put in a bit of up-hill tramping, but only long enough to thoroughly extend the muscles and fit a man for a grand day's work. A peculiarity about the trout in this and some other neighboring waters is that they appear to be of three different varieties, though the difference is simply a matter of color and markings.

Perhaps the first fish caught will be a fine specimen of the ordinary brook trout, resplendent with the famous jewelled

regalia which has so often been sung and written of. The second fish may prove to be a paler-tinted, heavier-made fellow, game to the backbone, and swift and strong, but lacking the beauty of number one. The angler will to a certainty eye this fish attentively, and possibly slip it into the creel with the remark, "That's the queerest looking trout I've seen for some time," and he will cast again, hoping to take another.

The fly will kiss the water, and lo! there is a sudden lightning gleam and a fierce strain that makes the rod bow in acknowledgment, and the reel scream a surprised protest, while the blood courses through one's veins in swift response to the challenge of a real out-and-out fighter. The swirling battle goes on—the maddened rushes grow shorter and weaker, the reel cautiously devours foot by foot of the silken tether, and presently the net sinks below a royal prize; and he rolls over, with a despairing effort, the current flashes with a gleam of brightest gold, and you have an example of what is styled in the vicinity a "golden trout." Swift, valiant champions of the flood are they, looking as though they had been gilded all over their lower parts with a tint that rivals the splendor of the lazy gold-fish of glass-globe notoriety; and never did nobler quarry test the spring of a rod. Such are the trout of this mountain lake.

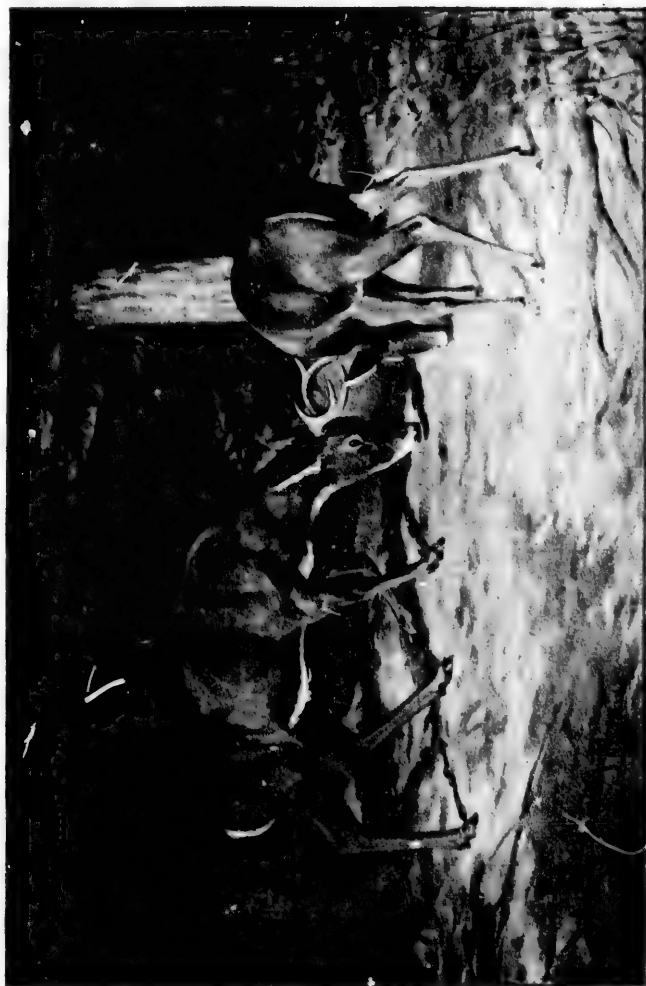
To refer again to the streams upon the Quebec side, Oiseau Creek deserves more than a passing notice. The fishing is particularly good, the catch weighing from a quarter of a pound each up to a pound and a half. In order to fish this creek properly, the angler must go prepared to wade, and the water will be found clear of obstructions and the bottom safe, with no treacherous spots to entrap the feet. Between Pembroke and the town of Mattawa, ninety-four miles distant, are dozens of streams, all well stocked with trout, and several of them being also excellent for bass, especially at Petewawa, eleven miles from Pembroke, and also at Chalk River, nine miles farther along the line. Inside of this limit several very good trout streams are crossed by the track. On the Quebec side are numerous rivers which can be followed to their headwaters, and canoe trips occupying from a few days to a few weeks made in almost every direction.

One of the best creeks in the district is Bissett's, crossed by the Canadian Pacific line, and distant from Pembroke sixty miles. It is wide and open, with safe bottom all the way across for wading; and some of the handsomest trout ever hooked in this section of country have been killed on this water. The fish are not phenomenally large, but as a general thing they run very even in size, the average being from ten to twelve inches in length. Good sport can be enjoyed here.

Half an hour's run from Bissett's is Deux Rivières, or Two Rivers station. There is plenty of game in this vicinity, especially on the east side of the Ottawa River, including moose, red deer, and bear; it is also a good place for trout fishing.

Back of Caughwana Lake, thirty-five miles from Deux Rivières, is an excellent spot for moose and bear, and trout weighing from two to three pounds abound.

Near here, in Ontario, is Algonquin Park, a great forest and game reservation established by the Ontario Government,



IN THE LAURENTIAN HILLS.]

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But enough has been mentioned to give a good rough idea of the great resources of this section of country in the matter of fishing.

To sum up: a trial of these waters can be strongly advised, as the result will convince any angler that this is an excellent country for trout fishing.

A man or party can go to Pembroke, Petewawa, Chalk River, Moor Lake, or Deux Rivières, equipped with their finest tackle, and find every opportunity for using their treasures. They can go with their best rods, choicest lines, deadliest flies, and favorite reels, and find abundant sport: and they will also find some enthusiastic anglers prepared to extend to them the right-hand of fellowship in the craft, and see that visitors enjoy themselves; for there is no need for jealousy of a rival's performance on such richly stocked waters, or in such grand game resorts. It should also be remembered that those scourges of all good waters—the flies—moderate their attacks about July 1st and are not noticed at all after the end of July.

As a game country, this territory will not be found inferior to any likely to be visited by the average sportsman. Moose, caribou, and elk, are entirely protected by law in Ontario, until October, 1900. Black bear can be considered plentiful, some years more and some years less. The common red deer, so-called, can be found but a short distance from the line of the railway, Deux Rivières and neighboring stations being exceptionally promising points; but the best plan for a stranger is to secure a reliable guide, and leave the selection of the ground to him. Duck shooting is frequently very good on the larger lakes; but the special merit of this part of the country is the abundance of forest game. Those who visit it can depend upon having plenty of chances at deer, within all likelihood a shot or two at bear, and ruffed grouse in abundance.

THE MATTAWA RIVER, ITS HEADWATERS, TEMISKAMING AND THE UPPER OTTAWA.

Following the transcontinental line farther west beyond Pembroke and the waters referred to, the next important station for sportsmen is the town of Mattawa, situated at the junction of the Mattawa River with the Ottawa. On the farther side of the latter stream the Laurentian Mountains terminate in an immense bluff.

The town of Mattawa (a name borrowed from the Indians, and signifying "The Meeting Place") is one of the best points on that portion of the line to fit out for an extended shooting or fishing excursion. The hotel accommodation there is good, and prices are low for board, or guides and boats. It is a supply depot for a vast tract of rugged and wild country, where extensive lumbering operations are carried on; and wherever you find lumbermen you can also depend upon finding a plentiful supply of their famous "river boats," and the equally famous canoes. This holds good of Mattawa, and well-informed guides can likewise be secured.

The upper country is noted for big game, moose being plentiful, and deer everywhere. Black bears are liable to show at any time, and moving through the woods, you will flush ruffed grouse in numbers—singly, by twos and threes, and whole coveys of from nine to fifteen birds. Wing shooting, owing to the nature of the cover, is very difficult.

The trip up the Mattawa by canoe is as follows, it being understood that there is plenty of game on either side of the river, and all about the lakes to be mentioned as its headwaters. Going up stream, of course, necessitates considerable work, and this route is described for those who want to be most of their time in their canoe and enjoy a trip up and back. The easiest way to do the Mattawa is to take the canoe by rail to Lac du Talon, which is crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway at Rutherglen station, from which one can work up and down the river. Your guide will lay out the route, and decide upon where to pitch the tent if shooting is the primary object.

If you are especially bent upon fishing, or are too early for the shooting season, you can secure guides at Mattawa, and start up stream prepared to enjoy fine scenery and work with the rod that will not prove disappointing.

Leaving the town and paddling up the river, the scenic effect is like a long panorama of pleasing views, changing at every turn; and each stretch of glancing water and towering rocky bank is apparently fairer than the last, until, about a mile and a half from the starting point, the first portage is reached at McCool's mills. This portage is about 100 yards long, and then comes the beautiful sheet of water called Champlain Lake, some five miles long and varying in width from a quarter to a half mile.

The shores of this lake are very pretty and well wooded, with numerous moss-covered rocky terraces, which afford excellent sites for a party to pitch their canvas. There are plenty of fine lunge and bass, which take the troll readily; while in any of the countless coves and bays the stickler for the rod can find scope for his ambition with bass weighing from one to five pounds.

Passing on up the lake, a roar of water is heard, and presently we reach La Rose Rapids. The Amable du Fond River, which is the outlet of a small chain of waters, among which are Crooked, Manitoulin, Smith's and Tee Lakes, pours its rapid current into the Mattawa at the head of these rapids. The river is well worth exploring, as in the lakes mentioned there is capital fishing. To pass La Rose Rapids necessitates a portage of about a quarter of a mile; then the course is straight against a sharp current until some small rapids are reached at the foot of Birch Lake. These are but trifling obstacles, and the next point is what is called "The Needles." Here the detour is completed and the Mattawa is reached again. A goodly sized brook comes tumbling down the deep slope from the mountains, and the angler will do well to keep this stream in mind, for it drains several small mountain lakes heavily stocked with speckled trout of good size.

Passing on up the river, Nature assumes a grander aspect, the banks reaching upward higher and higher, until in many places they form walls of sheer rock from 100 to 200 feet high.

Parause Rapids and the Little Parause demand another portage; then straight paddling again to the Mill Rush; another short portage, and thence go paddling through Eel Lake for a couple of miles; then another mile of the river proper, the scenery being, if anything, more pleasing than that already passed, and Talon Chute is reached. A portage of nearly 300 yards is followed by about a mile of fast water, after which the work at the paddles can be slackened, for the *voyageur* has reached *Lac du Talon*, famed among the lumbermen for its mighty lunge and bass.

This is one of a regular network of small lakes which form the headwaters of the Mattawa; and verily this network is on that will entangle the angler's heart, for in one and all of its channels are splendid fish. Countless unnamed small streams and rivulets contribute their currents to feed these lakes, and speckled trout abound wherever the water is deep enough to cover them.

If the Ottawa River, which is a succession of long reaches and lakes with intervening rapids, is followed north of Mattawa, it will be found to traverse a wild region very similar in general appearance, and with game as plentiful as mentioned in reference to the Mattawa. Each of the unnamed and practically unknown streams and lakes will be found to contain plenty of trout, ranging in size from fingerlings up to great fish, according to the volume of the water they inhabit. There is particularly good fishing in Antoine creek, a few miles from Mattawa. A canoe trip in this direction would prove very enjoyable at certain seasons of the year, but when the logs are coming down in the midsummer and late fall some difficulty may be experienced unless one is accompanied by capable voyageurs.

However, the first stage of the journey is usually made by rail from Mattawa up the Ottawa. The Lake Temiskaming branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway follows the left bank of the river from Mattawa to Temiskaming at the foot of Lake Temiskaming, where it branches off to Kippewa on Lake Kippewa. By this route one reaches a country of moose, caribou and bear, and every feeder of the Ottawa contains brook trout. The Jocko River, which joins the Ottawa at Lumsden, is a good trout stream, and excellent sport can be obtained at Beauchene and Boisfranc Lakes. Lake Temiskaming (Indian for "deep and shallow water"), an expansion of the Ottawa some seventy-five miles long containing black bass, and surrounded by forest levels of exceedingly rich land, occupied at present by lumbermen and game, but destined shortly to attract numerous settlers, can be traversed either by canoe or steamers, a fine line having been established, which runs in connection with the trains. At Temiskaming station, where there is a really excellent modern hotel, Baie des Peres, Haileybury and old Fort Temiskaming, an ancient Hudson's Bay Co.'s post, the sportsman can find comfortable quarters from which expeditions can be made, and at the first named place parties can be fully outfitted and supplied with guides, etc. On the northern shores of Lake Temiskaming caribou are to be found in herds. Beyond Lake Temiskaming, in a great game region, the waterways lead in all directions. Should one wish to go to Temiskaming the peerless, with its

1400 islands and limpid waters teeming with game fish, he will portage from Haileybury and canoe up the Montreal River and through Lady Evelyn and Diamond Lakes to Temagaming, and via the northeast arm and the Rabbit Lakes back to Temiskaming. The most enjoyable canoe trip imaginable is found here—full information about which is given in a special booklet devoted to Temagaming. If the sportsman wishes to go to James Bay, from the head of the lake, Lac des Quinze can be reached by good wagon-roads; from the latter lake he can go by the lumber company's "alligators" to the end of the deep bay where the Lonely River begins and which can be ascended to the first falls. On this road there are few portages and they are kept in admirable order, while five-sixths of the journey is over splendid lakes, very well stocked with fish.

It takes about three weeks to go from Lake Temiskaming to James Bay when the beauty of the scenery and the abundance of fish and game do not detain the traveller longer on the way.

If, instead of going to James Bay, one wishes to proceed towards the splendid territories in the northeast, he can go from Lac des Quinze in an easterly direction by the "alligators" already mentioned to the southeastern extremity of the magnificent Lake Expanse, called also Ouanaouais. From this lake there is a choice of portages either by the river Ouanaouais or by the Ottawa to Grand Lac Victoria, so remarkable for the peculiarity of its shape, the quantity and the excellence of its fish, and the surprising number of deer, moose and bears that are to be found near it. On this journey there are more portages than on the road to James Bay, but they are easy and well-beaten, while along them are several lumbering establishments where a fresh supply of provisions can be obtained. From Grand Lac Victoria, the line of the Canadian Pacific can be reached again by going down through a series of lakes and rivers by which he can canoe down the Lievre and reach the railway at Buckingham, or the St. Maurice, coming out at Three Rivers, or continue on to Lake St. John and return to Quebec by rail. These routes offer glorious trips by canoes, which furnish themes for many a tale of moose and bear and wolf, of struggles with hard-fighting trout and bass, of nights in the primeval forest, of beds of *sapin*, and a thousand and one other things that go to make the life of a woodland wanderer delightful.

Lake Kippewa lies directly to the east of Temiskaming, from which it is reached by the short line of railway which follows up the rapid waters of Gordon Creek. Kippewa is dotted with innumerable islands, on some of which are lovely lakelets, and its arms spread out like the tentacles of a huge octopus in many directions, giving it a coast line of about 600 miles. Steamers make trips in different directions which reveal the splendors of these waters whose intricacies are suggested by its Indian appellation, which means "hiding place." There is hotel accommodation at the village of Kippewa, where the tourist can also hire guides, canoes and camping outfit. Kippewa gives a bewildering choice of canoe routes—one by the Maganasipi to Deux Rivières, another by the DuMoine to Des Joachims, each occupying from eight to ten days, a third by Ostaboing Lake and Fraser River to

Quinze Bay and the head of Lake Temiskaming, and thence by steamer—a fortnight's outing, another via North River, Birch Lake, Cascakanan Lake, thence by Ross Lake to Lake Expanse and down the Ottawa to Lake Temiskaming, which would occupy about three weeks. These trips could be multiplied indefinitely and some would take from a few days to a few weeks, but the whole summer could be passed in these delightful solitudes with scarcely a duplication of route.

A lover of the canoe, who prefers to take his own craft with him, can visit the town of North Bay, situated on Lake Nipissing, and distant from Mattawa forty-six miles, being also on the transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From North Bay he can, if so inclined, first explore a portion of the fine Lake Nipissing, and then send his canoe by waggon to Trout Lake, some four miles away, and reached by an excellent road. This lake is the largest of the headwaters of the Mattawa, being about twelve miles long. From it the route by canoe is the same as was followed in bygone times by the *voyageurs* of the Hudson's Bay Company, i.e., from Trout Lake to Turtle Lake; thence a trifling portage enables you to reach Pine Lake, from which a portage of a quarter of a mile completes the journey to *Lac du Talon*, already referred to, whence the trip on the Mattawa can be reversed until the Ottawa is reached; and once that stream is gained, the *voyageur* can decide for himself where the trip shall be finished, for he is upon that magnificent highway of waters that ends with the mighty St. Lawrence.

LAKE NIPISSING AND TROUT LAKE.

On the shores of Lake Nipissing is the bustling little town of North Bay. The lake is a magnificent sheet of water, some thirty miles wide and eighty long, offering every facility for sailing, bathing or fishing. There is plenty of hotel room, from \$1 per day upwards, and the town is built close to the beach, the several hotels being about 200 yards from the water.

Below the village a long pier runs out 150 yards or more, for the accommodation of the steamers; and, early in the spring from this point of vantage big catches of pike, bass and pickerel are made daily. The method used is "whipping" with a rod and spoon or with a fish's eye for bait; but there are plenty of minnows to be taken with proper tackle; and with live bait, or any of the good imitations, great catches could be made without going farther than the end of the wharf. There are good boats, including two steam yachts and sail boats, available; and by rowing towards the Indian reservation, a pleasant trip and a good catch are assured. The list of fish includes bass, pike, pickerel and lunge, and heavy ones of each variety will probably be taken during an afternoon's trolling. But a visitor must remember that sport is sometimes uncertain upon all large lakes, and he should not despair if he fails to land a big string at the first attempt. This will also apply to Trout Lake or to any other water of equal size. But the chances, especially on Nipissing, amount to almost a certainty in favor of success, and, unless the water is too rough, he will return with a fine lot of big ones.

As a shooting ground the Nipissing country ranks very high. There are any number of deer and ruffed grouse all around the lake, quite a few moose, caribou and bear, and upon what is known as the "long arm" of Nipissing, good duck shooting can be had in the fall. The district about Callander, and the very best portions of the Muskoka deer country, are close at hand, and those of Parry Sound lie between this lake and the Georgian Bay, and they are among the best known.

One of the best points on the Nipissing, and reached direct by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the country around Sturgeon River, distant from North Bay twenty-three miles, and hunting parties during several years past have returned home laden with the spoils of the chase.

Some four miles inland from Nipissing is the beautiful Trout Lake, of which so much has been written during the past few years. To a camping party this lake offers attractions of the highest order, and there are two or three houses upon the shore where a few visitors can be comfortably provided for, and where a steam launch and half a dozen excellent skiffs are kept for hire. Trout Lake is a picture that once seen will never be forgotten. Numerous islands of all sizes, from half an acre to nearly a hundred, make portions of it appear like so many separate channels, and form a combination of loveliness that is not surpassed by any lake in Canada. Surrounding this water is a rugged, rocky, lonely wild, with great hills and deep ravines, alike densely clad with towering evergreens, and through their shadowed aisles runs many a good trout stream.

Fishing in the lake is a thing to be remembered. Deep in its icy depths are great big salmon trout, and for these an extra weight must be put on the troll.

But one need not go "three thousand leagues under the sea" to have sport, for, with ordinary tackle, bass and pickerel of good size can readily be taken; and now and again a monster lunge will test the angler's quality. One of thirty-five pounds weight was hooked by a lady, and successfully landed after a hard fight.

If a man spends a week at Trout Lake and comes away dissatisfied with either the fishing or the scenery of that richly endowed spot, he is indeed hard to please.

A guide and boat can be secured on the spot, and, starting from the head of the lake, the visitor is pulled away down for a couple of miles ere it is time to cast out the trolls.

Each fisherman should have a couple of lines for this reason: some few yards from the rocky evergreen-clad shore a sort of shelf of rocks runs out ten or twelve feet below the surface. It can be distinctly seen, and the object is to keep the boat as near as possible above its outside limit. Looking down through the clear water, you can trace the extreme edge of this ledge, and immediately outside of it is a black abyss of great depth. The two lines are worked in this way; one should be as long as possible, and have enough sinker above the troll to keep it at the depth of this shelf of rock, the other and shorter line requiring nothing but the ordinary spoon hook.

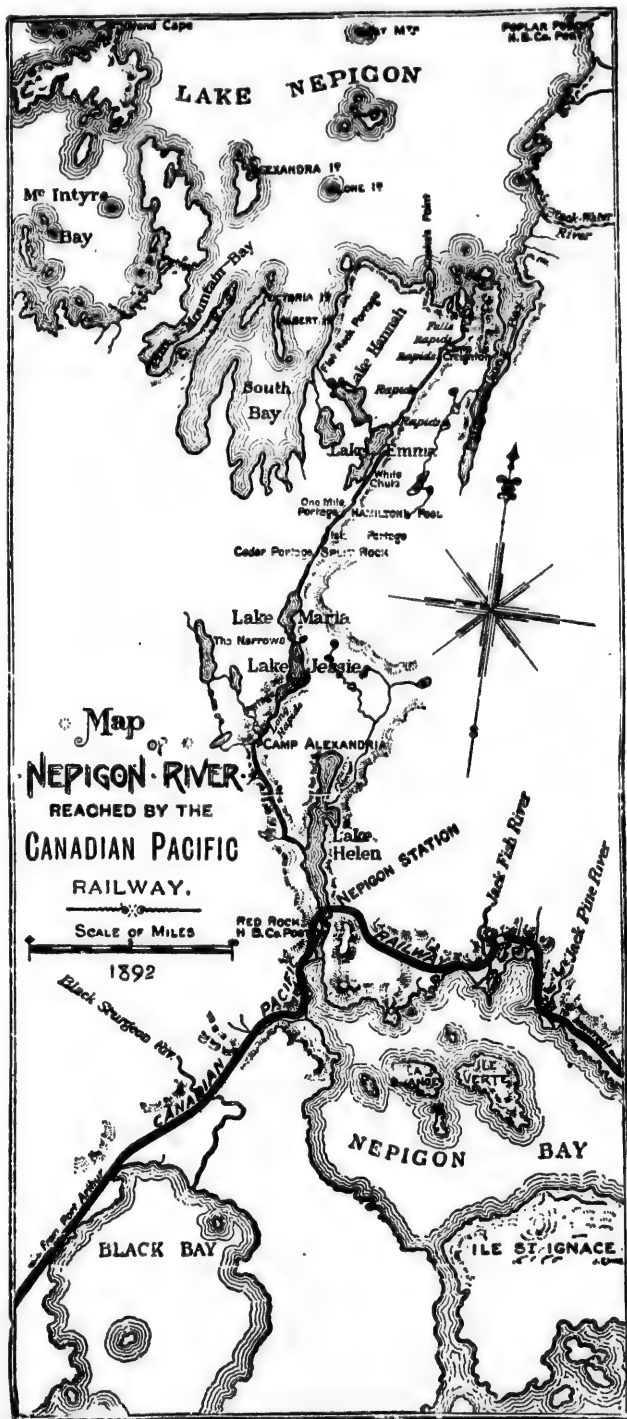
Following this method, some heavy fish should be taken, the short line keeping the angler well occupied playing bass and pickerel, with a very good chance of hooking a big lunge.

Passing on down the lake the scenery is extremely beautiful, and one realizes how thoroughly attractive is this wilderness. Presently a round opening in the wall of evergreens is noticed, and a closer inspection reveals Short Portage, a few yards long, which leads into Four Mile Bay. We take a peep through, and note how pretty the surroundings are; then go down the lake towards Big Camp Island, seven miles from the starting point, passing several very pretty little islands on the way. Many have pitched their canvas upon the big island, and all unite in praise of the resort. A climb upon some of the great rocks, where the moss forms a resting-place fit for a king, gives pleasant relief from the confinement of the skiff, and one can lie in dreamy comfort, and *really* find that peaceful rest which is such a delusion upon many holiday trips. Fairer spot could not be chosen for a week or so in camp, and in a short time the attractions of this neighborhood will be better understood.

Turtle Lake is connected with this water, and the fishing there is something to be remembered; while in its outlet, Lost River, the bass fishing is unsurpassed. Many big catches made on the last mentioned are on record, some of the bass running over three pounds, and quite willing to be caught at the rate of fifteen an hour.

A peculiarity of Trout Lake is a wonderful echo, which is best tested from a point on the water about two miles above Big Camp Island, especially on a calm evening. Under such conditions the slightest sound is repeated with startling distinctness many times over, and testing the mocking voice of the distant hills is a favorite amusement with those enjoying a paddle by moonlight upon this lovely water. A sharp cry or loud whistle is answered at once from the lofty hills on either side with marvelous precision; then there will be a few seconds of silence, and a musical re-echo comes floating back, to be repeated again and again from hill after hill, and point after point, softer and sweeter as it slowly dies away, until it is finally lost in a whisper, faint and far, from the great forested height that marks the head of the lake.

Shooting in the immediate neighborhood is always good. Bears frequently appear upon the shores; to see deer swimming from the mainland to one or other of the islands is a common occurrence; caribou are met with and moose have always harbored about the beaver meadows and in the densely wooded stretch of lowland near the foot of the lake. A couple of Toronto gentlemen caught a very young moose there a few seasons ago, and released it again after it had been admired by the rest of the party.



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FROM STURGEON FALLS TO FORT WILLIAM AND LAKE OF THE WOODS, INCLUDING THE FAMOUS NEPIGON AND STEEL RIVERS, ETC.

In following the transcontinental line from the portion just described to Fort William, the route traverses a good game region, rough and wild in the extreme, and crosses some of the very finest trout streams on the continent, including the world-renowned Nepigon River and Lake, the dream alike of anglers who have and have not cast a line in its rushing flood, or had their best efforts taxed by the jewelled leviathans that abound in that incomparable water. Many of the rivers and brooks in this section, or the numerous lakes, great and small, which are seen from the car windows, have never been fished, but such as have been tried have richly rewarded the experiment. Near Sudbury some fair lake fishing is obtainable, and the adjacent country is a good one for black bear and grouse. In traversing the north shore of Lake Superior you will cross, among others, the Wahnapietaeping River, flowing from Lake Metagama into Georgian Bay; the Onaping River, draining the lake of that name; Spanish River; Mississauga, the outlet of Winibegon and Ground Hog Lakes; the Apishkaugama, Michipicoten and the Steel Rivers, trout streams of rare merit. The Magpie, White and the Little Pic Rivers also abound in trout of good size, White River being perhaps as good as any of the extensive list. Steel River offers some of the choicest trout fishing available outside of Nepigon. It has several small falls and rapids and deep pools, and, in fact, it is just the stream an angler loves, and wonderful catches can be made either by following it upward or near its mouth, using either flies, worms, minnow, or artificial lures. Other trout-haunted tributaries of this north shore are the Mink, Black, Maggot, Gravel, Cypress, Prairie, Jack Pine, Trout Creek, Wolfe, McKenzie, and Current Rivers, and there are several others within easy reach of the railway. In all of these trout are numerous, and the great majority of them can be readily waded. Of course, in fishing such waters one must be prepared to live under canvas or put up with poor accommodation; but that only adds to the enjoyment of a holiday in this lone, romantic land, and more attractive surroundings or better fishing than will surely be found there no man can desire.

The Railway Company, desirous of doing all in its power to further the interests of sportsmen, decided, some years ago, to render several of the good but almost unfished rivers of this district more accessible, and also to decrease the difficulty of fishing that exceptionally good water, the Steel. What was most urgently required was a system of trails leading direct to the fishing, for the woods and covers about many of the best reaches of fast water were almost impassable to any but experienced woodsmen. Trails were accordingly made upon the Steel River, Prairie River, Black River, Gravel River and Jack Pine River, and it must be remembered that these are the choice of the whole extensive list. A few remarks conveying hints for general guidance to each will be useful.

Michipicoten. To fish this river you get off at Missanable station and cross Dog Lake in a steam-launch, distance about ten miles, to Stony Portage, where the fishing starts. Good fishing is to be had from this point to where the river empties into Lake Superior, a distance of about forty miles. The fish are large (up to five and a half pounds) and game, the water rapid and lots of room to cast a fly. The stream has been very little fished. It probably is very little inferior, if at all, to the Nepigon. Guides and canoes can be secured at Missanable, without any difficulty if advance notice is given.

From Missanable the tourist can make the journey to James Bay—the southern portion of Hudson's Bay. This is accomplished by canoe. The river cannot be surpassed for scenery. Good fishing and shooting can be had. The journey occupies from eight to ten days from Missanable to Moose Factory, the Hudson's Bay Company fort and headquarters of the Company in this part of the country. The return, which is against the stream, will take fifteen to eighteen days and can be made either by the same route or by the Abittibi River to the upper Ottawa and Lake Temiskaming country reaching the railway again at Temiskaming.

White River. Fairly good fishing is to be had in this stream. The railway follows the river from White River station to Montizambert. The fish are not very large, averaging from one to three and a half pounds in weight. In the proper season, *i.e.*, from August 1st to September 15th, the fish are plentiful. The advantage of this stream is that it can be fished without guides, as at no point is it more than a quarter of a mile from the railway between the above-mentioned points.

Peninsula. Station close to the shore of Lake Superior. Good trout fishing can be had along the shore of the lake between this point and Port Coldwell station; also in **Port Munro** stream, four miles west of Peninsula, and in the **Mink River**, about eight miles west of Peninsula. Canoes cannot be used in either of these streams. Plenty of fish to be had, and of a large size. There is a hotel at Peninsula, where the traveller can get a good clean bed, provided he does not wish to camp out.

Middleton. First-rate fishing to be had in Lake Superior along the rocks at this point. It is also the station to get off at for any one desiring to fish the **Little Pic River**, situated two miles east. Good fishing to be had in this stream. Indians are always encamped at the mouth of it, and they can be engaged at any time to take the fisherman up the river. The only drawback to the river is that, for four or five days after rain, the water is so discolored that the fish cannot see a fly, which makes the fishing very uncertain; however, the fisherman can always depend upon having good sport in Lake Superior.

Prairie River. Situated two miles east of Steel Lake siding. The Company has had a trail cut out along this river, which starts about 500 feet west of where the river is crossed by the railway, and runs in a northerly direction for about four miles, where it strikes the river at the head of the rapid water. Fishermen from this point can wade down the rapids, where good fishing is to be had all along. The trail is cut quite close to the river, and can be easily reached from any point. Good fishing can be had in this water after the middle of June; but it is particularly good from August 1st to

September 15th, fish running in weight from one-half to three pounds.

Steel River. Get off at Jack Fish station. A trail, starting about a quarter of a mile east of Jack Fish, has been cut through to Clearwater Lake, a distance of about two and a half miles, and the portage between Clearwater and Mountain Lake (the headwaters of Steel River), a mile in length, has been brushed out and put in good order. A trail has been cut on the west side of the River from Mountain Lake to the foot of Big Bluff at Telford's Pool, at which point the river can be waded at low water. On the east side a trail has been cut from Mountain Lake to the foot of rapid water. A trail has also been cut from the iron railway bridge to the basin and head of the rapids at the mouth of the river. A canoe can now be taken in by way of Clearwater Lake and down the river to Jack Fish station without difficulty. The portages, though long, are good. The fishing in this river is good from the time the ice leaves until the middle of June, except immediately after heavy rains, when the water is too much discolored for a day or two. From the middle of June until the 1st of August good sport is to be had, though somewhat uncertain. From August 1st to September 15th the fishing cannot be surpassed anywhere, the fish ranging in weight from two to six pounds.

If the fisherman intends visiting the headwaters of this river he should have guides with him; but capital sport can be had from the mouth of the river to the basin. If this part of the river is fished no guide will be required, and just as good sport can be had as in the upper stretches.

Black River. Situated half a mile west of Black River siding. The Company has had a trail cut, starting from the west side of the bridge over the river, and running north for about four miles, to the head of the rapids. From this point fishermen can wade down the river, where good sport is to be had. The fish are plentiful, though not large; anything over two and a half pounds in weight is rarely caught. It would well repay anybody to visit this point, if only to see the falls, which are situated about a mile south of the bridge. A good trail leading to the falls starts from the line of railway about a mile west of Black River siding.

Gravel River. A trail has been cut from Gravel River station to the foot of the big falls on Gravel River, a distance of two miles, then down the river along the rapid water for about two and a half miles, then back to the station. These trails form a triangle. The fishing in the river is good, particularly early in the season and in the fall, though somewhat uncertain. Fish range in weight from one and a half to four pounds. Good fishing is also to be had from the rocks along the lake shore. This is a most desirable point for parties who wish to enjoy good fishing without the expense of guides. There is a good camping ground near the station, within easy reach of both the lake and the river fishing. The scenery here is particularly fine.

Jack Pine River. One-fourth of a mile east of Mazokama station. A trail, starting from Mazokama station has been cut north along this river for four miles to the head of the rapid water. Large fish are taken in this river from the time the ice leaves until the middle of June, except during very high water. From the middle of June until August 15th large

numbers of fish can be taken, though somewhat small in size; the fisherman can always look for three or four large fish, and not be disappointed, during a day on the river. From August 15th until September 15th the fish are plentiful and large, averaging in weight from one and a half to five pounds.

Pearl River Station. Between Pearl River station and Loon Lake siding are a number of lakes, among them, Loon Lake, Bass Lake, and Silver Lake, all within easy reach from the railway, where capital black bass and trout fishing is to be had.

The Nepigon. Most famous of all the streams of the north shore, however, is the beautiful Nepigon, and nobody going that far should fail to make the trip by canoe from its mouth to the parent lake above. It is now so well known that a minute description is entirely unnecessary. Enough has already been written about its scenery and sport of fishing to fill several volumes.

The Nepigon is some thirty-one miles long, and connects Lake Nepigon with Superior, its waters emptying into Nepigon Bay. On a fishing day—for even Nepigon has its “off days,” and occasionally gets the sulks—you will take veritable giants; great trout of beauty and weight, that even the rankest enthusiast ne’er dreams of till he has tried this stream. Two-pounders, three-pounders, four, five—yea! and, by the unlying scales, *eight-pounders* are there ready to spring upon the deadly fly and fight to the last gasp against your practised hand. The station for it is Nepigon, where will be found a comfortable little hotel with accommodation for a limited number.

On some days the fishing is fairly good from the railway bridge down to the mouth, particularly in the rapids; but to fish the river properly you must camp, and fortunately there is no difficulty about obtaining guides (Indians) and canoes at Red Rock, Nepigon, Ont., a Hudson’s Bay Company’s post. All necessities for ordinary camping parties can also be obtained there. Intending visitors must bear in mind that a trip up the river means living under canvas, and govern themselves accordingly. *Necessities* can be obtained on the spot; luxuries must be brought from the towns. There are many beautiful sites for a camp all along the river, and to say that it is a veritable angler’s paradise is quite within the mark. Trout scaling from two to five pounds can be readily taken on any of the best pools, and whitefish are plentiful and afford fine sport, rising eagerly at “gnat flies.” Their mouths are as tender as wet paper, and a light hand must have hold of the rod to land them; but a two or three-pound whitefish is not to be despised, as he will fight bravely on the hook, and is wondrous toothsome on the platter.

The standard flies for Nepigon and adjacent waters are the “professor,” “queen,” “grizzly king,” “Montreal,” “Seth Green,” “fairy,” “shoemaker,” “coachman,” “silver doctor,” “gray drake,” “green drake,” yellow, brown, black and grizzled “hackles,” and “gnats” for the special benefit of the silvery whitefish. In addition to such of these as you may pin faith to, and others of your own particular fancy, it will be as well to take some artificial minnows and a few of the

good rubber baits along; for they come in very handy when the fish refuse a fly, and are apt to tempt big fellows. Your fly-fisher may sneer at this, but let him sneer, and take the baits just the same. A fig for what the fish rises to! So long as you play him fairly and well after he is once hooked, the sport is just the same; and, moreover, if the true inwardness of the capture of some of the "monsters" was known, it might be that they fell to a grasshopper or even a degraded "chunk of pork," while the fly-book was never opened.

The Nepigon falls 313 feet in its course of thirty-one miles, and varies greatly in width, narrowing to about 150 yards one mile from its mouth, but broadening at other points into a noble stream. Four lakes mark its course, the first being Lake Helen, only a mile from Red Rock, the Canadian Pacific crossing at its outlet. The current at this outlet is very fast. Lake Helen extends due north, and is some eight miles long by one wide. The river proper leaves this lake on the west side, and for six miles above it is broad and deep, with a moderate current, till the bend at Camp Alexandria is reached. A quarter of a mile above are the Long Rapids, continuing for a couple of miles. These are avoided on the upward journey by paddling up a brook on the west side for three quarters of a mile, and from thence portaging to the second lake, Lake Jessie, reached by a portage of a mile and a half. Lake Jessie is three miles long and dotted with numerous small islands, and is separated from Lake Maria by the tumbling narrows. The latter lake is two and a half miles long. From this lake to Cedar Portage, or Split Rock, the distance is a couple of miles, the portage being 250 yards long. A mile and a quarter above is another portage over an island in the centre of the stream, called Island Portage, which is about fifty yards long; and three miles above it is One Mile Portage. At a trifle over a mile above the head of this portage the stream rushes down in a foamy chute; and immediately above is Lake Emma, nearly four miles long. A narrow arm of the river extends beyond the White Chute, which the canoe will follow for about a mile, and then portage 230 yards to Lake Emma. The distance between this lake and Lake Nepigon is only a few miles; but the river is broken by four rapids not to be essayed by canoe. In order to avoid this, canoes turn aside at the north-west angle of Lake Emma, and follow a small stream, flowing from Lake Hannah, for a quarter of a mile, and thence onward for four miles to the head of Lake Hannah, where Flat Rock Portage, one mile long, extends to the shore of Lake Nepigon.

This grand sheet of water measures some seventy miles in length by about fifty wide. It is studded with a vast number of beautiful islands, and its coast line is so broken and indented with coves and bays that it measures good 580 miles. To give an idea of the attractions of this lake, it may be mentioned that the islands, great and small, number nearly, if not quite, 1000, varying in size from eight miles in breadth down to mere rocky picturesque fragments. Uncounted streams, several of them navigable by canoes for a considerable distance, empty into the great reservoir, and make this lake a most attractive water for explorations. The principal feeder is the Kayosh or Gull River, at the southwest curve of the lake, at the mouth of which is situated "Poplar Lodge," a Hudson's Bay post. From the above brief summary some idea may be gleaned of the

resources of Nepigon. No essential part of the outfit should be omitted, for once started from Nepigon station you are in the wilderness indeed; and take your veiling material and favorite "fly medicine" along, for you will need them. Like every other good water on the American continent, Nepigon has its winged pests; and, while the sport is such as to make you hold lightly their attacks, comfort is not to be overlooked. The Nepigon can be reached either by the Canadian Pacific Railway direct to Nepigon station, or by one of the Canadian Pacific Railway's splendid lake steamers to Fort William, the tourist having the privilege of going by rail and returning by steamer, or *vice versa*.

A point to be remembered is that very large trout (genuine brook trout, *salmo fontinalis*) may be caught from the rocks along the lake shore at almost any point between Port Coldwell station and Mink Harbor, a reach of coast line of many miles. Residents on Jack Fish Bay take all the trout they want by merely casting from the shore rocks with the rudest description of tackle; and there is good sport in hooking and playing a five, six, or seven-pounder in the ice-cold flood of "Big-sea-water," the Gitche Gumee of the red man, upon whose mighty breast Hiawatha fought with the leviathans who lurk below, as told in Longfellow's poetical story.

In the territory lying between the Nepigon and Fort William are a number of excellent waters, both for trout and bass. In two of them, Loon and Silver Lakes, black bass of great size are easily taken, as they rise freely to the fly, and the unusual sight of a speckled trout and a black bass hooked on the same cast has been witnessed at Loon Lake. This lake is the source of the Pearl River, and is well worth a visit, as is also Silver Lake, distant from it only three miles, and equally well stocked with the two fish mentioned. There are a number of trout streams in the neighborhood of Port Arthur and Fort William. The same choice of rail or steamer is of course offered, going or returning, as mentioned in connection with Nepigon, as Port Arthur and its sister town, Fort William, are the terminal points of the Canadian Pacific Railway's upper lake steamer routes.

As shooting grounds, these broad tracts of forests, lakes and rocky barrens between Sudbury and Fort William are worth attention. Black bear, moose, caribou, and ruffed grouse are generally distributed; the best points being upon north shore of Superior proper; Jack Fish being perhaps, as good a centre of operations as any. But, as every sportsman knows, this implies knowledge of woodcraft and more or less work.

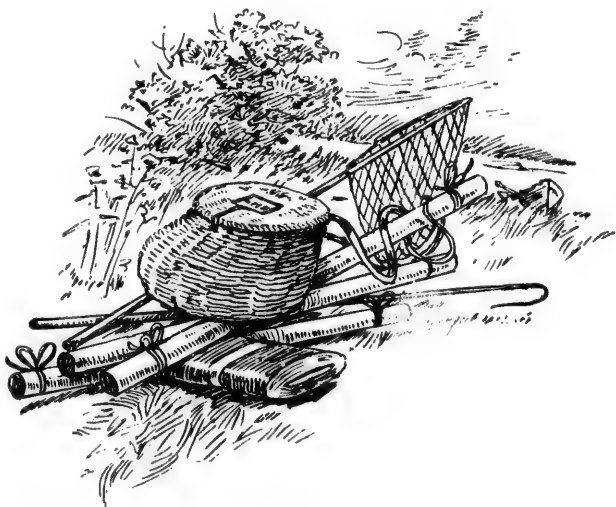
Westward from Fort William a wild broken country extends to the boundary line that divides the Province of Ontario from that of Manitoba. Like the region just referred to it has many lakes and streams; but the first worthy of special notice is Wabigoon Lake, lying half-way between Fort William and Winnipeg. This Wabigoon (Indian for lily) Lake is a pretty sheet of water extending west and south about twenty miles in each direction by about three or four wide, with rough, rocky shores in places, and a few small islands. Lake trout, white fish, pike and pickerel abound in them, and may be caught with trolls. Beyond the Wabigoon Lakes are the upper and lower Manitou Lakes, fine stretches of water

giving forty miles of steamboat navigation. Salmon and lake trout, white fish, and pickerel abound in them. A small stream connects the upper and lower Manitou Lakes with Rainy Lake, offering a new route to the Rainy River system of waters, which mark the international boundary between the Province of Ontario and the State of Minnesota. One can leave the train at Wabigoon station and descend the outlet of Wabigoon Lake to Rainy Lake, and from there paddle either to Lake-of-the-Woods via Rainy River, or follow the international boundary eastward by way of Pigeon River to Lake Superior, reached at Grand Portage. Small but comfortable, steamers are placed on the route between Wabigoon and Rainy Lake—this being the Manitou district, which promises great development of its mineral resources, and accommodation is being provided *en route* which will be capital centres from which to work either for game, fish or gold.

Travelling westward from Wabigoon, Eagle River and Vermillion Lake are reached after a short run, and from here again the Rainy River and Lake-of-the-Woods may be reached by canoe, the route being by Eagle Lake, Vermillion Lake, and Huckleberry Lake and connecting streams. Very large lake trout can be taken in all of them, and maskinonge are numerous in the rivers linking them together. The next important lake is the magnificent Lake-of-the-Woods, one of the most beautiful waters in all Canada. It is so irregular in shape, and has so many islands and bays, that but a portion of it can be seen from any one point of view. As will be readily understood, experienced guides are necessary, if an attempt is made to explore this maze of waters, but they can be easily secured. Lake-of-the-Woods sprawls like a huge silver spider amid romantic surroundings of the most pleasing description; and from it extend natural water highways for hundreds of miles east and west and north. Near its outlet at Winnipeg River is the progressive town of Rat Portage, now a great mining centre, from which steamers ply regularly to Fort Frances on Rainy River, from which other streams run on Rainy Lake and the Seine River, where there are big and little game and capital fishing. Supplies can be procured at Rat Portage, Fort Frances and Mine Centre, the latter being a new town which has sprung into existence as a result of the rapid development of the gold areas in the vicinity. A point worth noting by those fond of duck shooting is the English River, a tributary of the Winnipeg River, and distant about sixty miles north of Rat Portage. Very few men have shot here, but three guns killed as many duck in thirteen days' shooting on the English River as they ought to, and the owners of the guns travelled all the way from Toronto to do it. One of these sportsmen has shot at many of the best points in Manitoba and the Northwest, and made heavy bags, but he declares that the English River grounds are the best he ever tried.

To attempt to describe such a route in a book of this nature is impossible. A glance at a map of Canada will reveal the extent of the great chain of waters referred to, and the sportsman can select from a hundred or so, long or short canoe trips the one that best suits his convenience. Upon these countless streams and lakes you can spend a delightful holiday, covering a few days, weeks, or an entire season if you will, tracing out the oldtime routes of the *voyageurs* famous in the history of

the fur trade ; for millions of dollars'-worth of furs and peltries have been brought down these glancing highways, and hundreds of feet have trodden the portages you will find by the way. You can paddle to Fort Alexander, tracing the course of the Winnipeg River to Lake Winnipeg, and thence south to the mouth of the Red River, and so to Selkirk, where rail is taken to Winnipeg ; or, if you want more scope and prefer the far North, you can traverse the length of Lake Winnipeg to Mossy Point, and from there follow the Nelson River to Hudson Bay and Port Nelson and York Factory ; or you leave Lake Winnipeg by the boat route proper to York Factory, and follow the paths of the fur traders. From York Factory you can coast along Hudson Bay to Fort Churchill, and from there return to Lake Winnipeg via the Churchill River and another chain of lakes.



SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN.

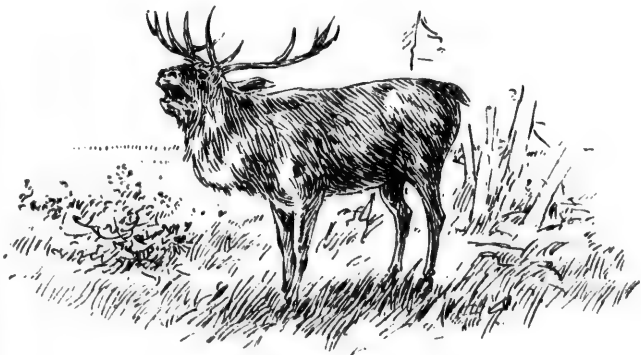
By the "Soo Line" of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the establishment of a direct route through the territory north of Lake Huron to the sister cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis in Minnesota, more new territory is rendered easily accessible, and the disciple of Isaac Walton or Nimrod may with advantage devote considerable time to that tract of country between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, there being virgin trout lakes and the best bass lakes and rivers to be found in its interior from any of the railway stations. The Soo Branch forms part of that very important section of the Canadian Pacific railway which connects Boston with St. Paul and Minneapolis via Montreal.

Leaving Sudbury, you find the same varied and picturesque blendings of many colored rocks and rough forests marked here and there with silvery streams and lakes, the loveliness of the surroundings gradually improving until opposite Desbarats station a glimpse of Lake Huron and a portion of a cluster of 100 beautiful islets, which themselves form a part of the countless islands of the north shore of Lake Huron, is obtained. These islands are destined to become more popular than the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, because of their cooler climate and greater variety and boldness of scenery. A pretty island can be bought from the Ontario Government for \$5 and upwards, of about \$5 per acre. A Camping Club and Land Co. is being formed here on lines which should be acceptable to tourists and sportsmen. Write for special literature about Desbarats and Temagaming, and a picturesque cottage built upon it for \$250 and upwards. The Canadian Pacific Railway and four lines of steamers bring tourists' supplies, etc., to these islands. They are now quite accessible. They are only one hour by rail from "Soosans," as the two towns of Sault Ste. Marie are locally called. Sault Ste. Marie is a good outfitting place for camping parties. Desbarats has a clean and comfortable country hotel. North of Desbarats station three miles through the woods is Diamond Lake, an almost virgin trout lake, and about it are many lakes which from the nature of the country, will remain well stocked with fish. The shooting is also good. The lakes, secluded and yet accessible, would be admirable places for an annual camp. The surrounding lands could be bought cheaply from the Ontario Government and the fishing protected.

The Sault Ste. Marie, the great gateway between Lakes Superior and Huron, has for years been a favorite resort with a large number of pleasure seekers. There is splendid accommodation for visitors, the hotels being conducted and equipped in first class style, and the many beautiful and interesting features of the spot are a guarantee against one wearying of it. Nor is there any lack of sport. Several fine trout waters are close at hand; and the St. Mary's River, especially on the Canadian side among the islands affords as good fishing as man can desire; and game, large and small, is fairly plentiful in the woods.

An exciting amusement is running the wild rapids in a canoe manned by Indians, it being an experience that the

visitor will neither regret nor forget. At the foot of these fierce rapids is where the Indians spear the whitefish, and it is rare sport indeed for a novice to try his hand at this method of poor "Lo." He may not make a success of it, but he will have much fun, and enjoy what we all want—novelty. The immense government works, the waterpower system and canals, and Fort Brady, an American military post constructed in 1823, and the immense pulp mills (on the Canadian side) are among the special attractions that never fail to interest all comers. And now a word to those who think the voice of the sirens of old is yet heard amid the murmur of waters, and that never a bird, nor the sweetest singer that ever faced the footlights, had a voice to thrill like the whirl of the reel. In the several channels and amid the shadowed waters, where the rocks overhang the depths surrounding Grand Manitoulin and sister islands, and in the north channel between those isles and the mainland, lurks many a huge black bass, fit for a master hand to play to his doom, and worth a king's ransom to land safely after the glorious tournament is fairly won. They are there, any number of them, grand, firm, game fellows, fierce and strong, in those ice-cold depths; and peradventure if you try their mettle, you will never regret the experiment. Of the shooting to be had in the forests of Michigan and that portion of the State of Wisconsin traversed by this route, little need be said. An experienced sportsman, speaking of the Michigan woods, says, "deer roamed, not singly, but in herds, and where a bag of ten to fifteen ruffed grouse was not considered anything extraordinary for a good cover shot." He had had but one season's trial of the broken prairie lands, rolling hills, and bushy ravines of Wisconsin, but deer were plentiful, bear ditto; and stopping swift grouse and quail in the covers, and the long-winged "chickens" in the open, proved to be "for people who liked that sort of thing, just about the sort of thing they liked."

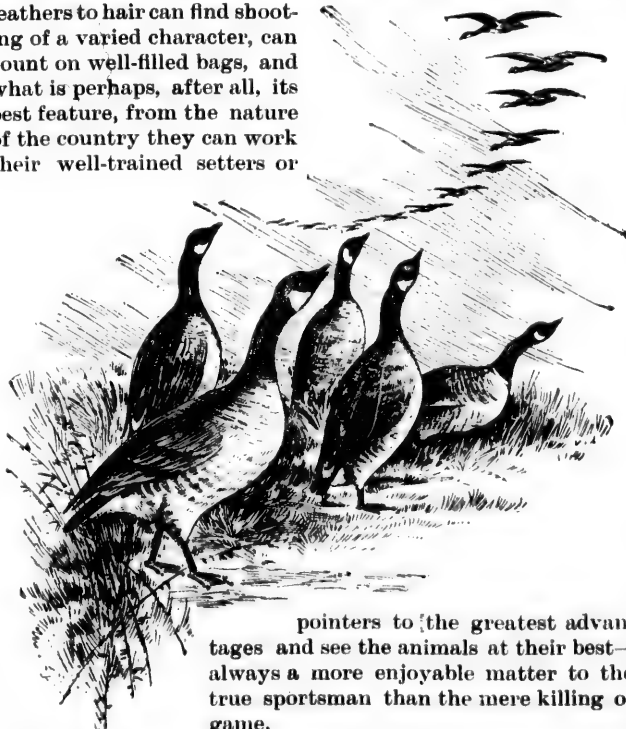


THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST, THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Amongst the finest shooting grounds to be found in America at the present day are those inclosed within the boundaries of the Canadian Northwest. Few territories offer such a variety of game or equal the abundance of it, nor such splendid facilities for reaching the haunts of the different species.

It is impossible to cover all the good shooting points in the vast expanse of prairies and brush-lands lying between the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba and the summit of the Rocky Mountains, which mark the eastern confines of the Province of British Columbia. Roughly speaking, the prairie country is about 1000 miles wide, while other vast tracts extend far to the northward of the Canadian Pacific Railway, offering great inducements for special explorations by those who can devote sufficient time to the work. But the present intention is to treat merely of such points as can be reached readily from the railway, and direct the sportsman to places where he can enjoy his sport in comfort.

The prairies and woodlands of Manitoba and Assiniboia are rich and extensive shooting grounds. Those who prefer feathers to hair can find shooting of a varied character, can count on well-filled bags, and what is perhaps, after all, its best feature, from the nature of the country they can work their well-trained setters or



pointers to the greatest advantages and see the animals at their best—always a more enjoyable matter to the true sportsman than the mere killing of game.

But the reader unacquainted with the country or the habits of Canadian game may ask: Wherein lies the special superiority of the Canadian Northwest, and why is it better than any other region?

The answer is easily found. In the first place, those rolling, grassy seas of rich prairie land, intersected with an endless succession of lakes and sloughs and swales, are now, as they have been for ages in the past, the spring and autumn haunts of the migratory water-fowl that every spring leave the drowned lands, lagoons, and rice-fields of the south, and wing their long way over states and provinces, league after league, until they have gained the lonely haunts in the north, where they breed. These lakes, streams, and marshes are favorite feeding places of wild fowl, and they break the vast expanses of grass everywhere. There is a practically inexhaustible supply of food, and consequently the birds return year after year to the same points.

The prairies of the Western States, being very similar in many features, once swarmed with game, and portions of them are yet good; but the ravages of the horde of market hunters were so terrible, that some of the best grounds over the border have been irretrievably ruined. This is not the case in the Canadian territory, nor is it likely ever to be. It is yet a new country; and, though settlers are rapidly taking up the famous fat land, portions of it will always harbor wild fowl. Keen sportsmen were among the first to seek the new land when it was opened for settlement, well knowing what fields were there for the gun. They also knew of the fatal attacks upon the game in the States. Their turn came after; and, profiting by the result of the deadly work on the sister prairies, they determined to save their game from a like fate by properly protecting it. The value of their efforts is proved by the swarms of fowl now in the ancient haunts.

And there is big game also in plenty. The buffalo is practically extinct, 'tis true; but the giant moose, king of the deer tribe, yet haunts many parts of the country where a proper amount of browse can be found. The elk, caribou, jumping or mule deer, common deer, pronghorn antelope, black and brown bear, gray wolf, lynx, coyote, fox, wolverine, beaver, and several other animals valued for their furs, are yet found in great numbers. But the great variety is among the feathered game. Several species of grouse may be killed, including the prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse, spruce grouse, ptarmigan, and willow ptarmigan, in the northern part of Western Canada, and the blue grouse (cock of the mountains) in British Columbia.

Among the waterfowl are the trumpeter and whistling swans, the Canada goose, Ross' goose, lesser snow goose, and Hutchins' goose; the Canada goose and the snow goose being the most numerous. The mallard, black duck, canvas-back, redhead, pintail, gadwall, wood-duck, widgeon, green-winged, blue-winged, and cinnamon teal, spoon-bill, shoveller, golden eye, buffle-head, blue-bill, snipe, golden plover, and fifteen varieties of the same family, great flocks of curlew, and many waders of lesser importance are found. About every marshy bit the bittern and heron will be seen, and in addition to these, hundreds of cormorants, pelican, sand-hill cranes, coot, rail, etc.

And now to point out a few of the many places where the game can be easily got at. In the western portion of North-western Ontario, from Ignace to the Manitoba boundary, there are numerous lakes in which excellent trout and maskinonge

can be obtained, while in the small lakes, tributary to the Lake of the Woods and which are reached by canoes from Rat Portage, black bass are fairly plentiful. In the extreme east of Manitoba, in the immediate vicinity of and between Rennie and Molson stations, is an excellent country for moose, perhaps one of the surest points easily reached from Winnipeg; and here there should be no difficulty in securing specimens of this, the greatest of Canadian deer. Bear (black) are also very numerous; there are plenty of ruffed and spruce grouse, and a few caribou. Sportsmen can travel comfortably by rail to these grounds from Winnipeg in a few hours. From Winnipeg those looking for wing shooting may reach the haunts of prairie chicken and grouse (pinnated) by driving a few miles out upon the prairie, and in the brush in the valleys of the Red and Assinibone rivers ruffed grouse and Wilson and jack-snipe are plentiful, and sometimes rabbits will be found; but ruffed grouse shooting is somewhat difficult, owing to the thickness of the cover. Such a trip means starting early in the morning and returning to Winnipeg in the evening. Occasionally the fun is varied by knocking over a few duck and snipe at the sloughs.

Reaburn station, on the Canadian Pacific, thirty-five miles west from Winnipeg, is a place well worth a trial. There are



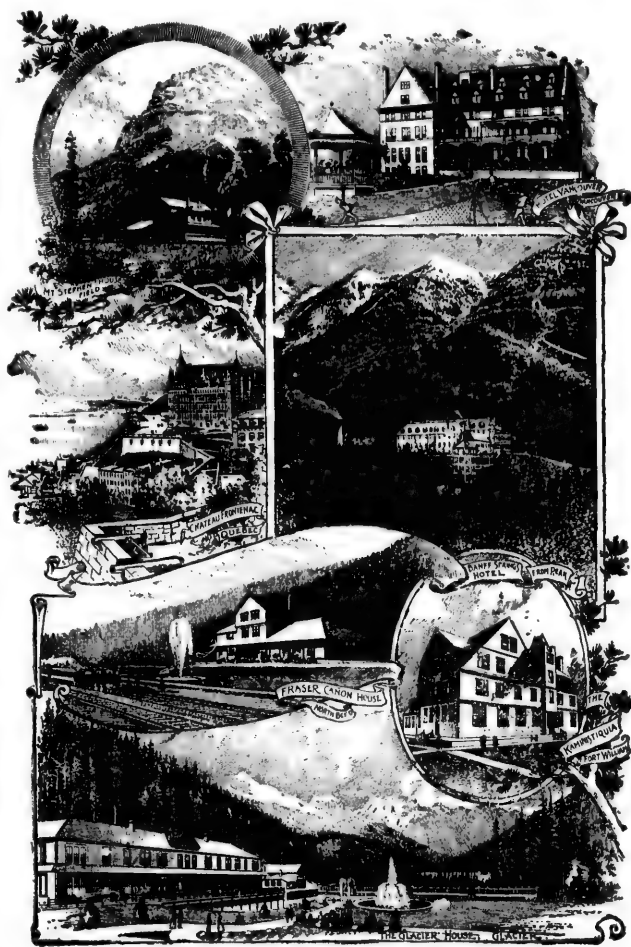
plenty of duck on the lake close by, and in ordinary seasons heavy bags are made. No doubt it will be good for many years to come; though, owing to the fact that it is so easily reached, it has to stand quite a cannonading occasionally. A few "chickens" frequent the higher parts of the prairie near this lake, and plover are always available to help fill a bag. Some settlers' houses are

close by, and a number of useful skiffs are kept for hire.

Should the sportsman desire a couple of days or more under canvas, he cannot do better than drive from Winnipeg forty miles northwest to Shoal Lake. On the way across, prairie "chickens" will demand attention, and in the unsettled country on the north of the lake are a few moose and elk, and many black-tailed deer. The lake is a great resort for waterfowl of all kinds common to the province, and for mixed shooting it is A 1.

Another good point is Whitewater Lake, in Southern Manitoba, reached from Winnipeg by a short trip over the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific. Here "chickens," snipe, and plover are found in fair numbers, and there are

thousands of geese, duck, crane, and other waterfowl. The east end of the lake is reached from Boissevain, but at White-water station, on the south shore of the lake, canoes and skiffs can be hired, and the facilities there provided enable the sportsman to obtain good flight shooting when geese are going out to feed, and also to get into the favorite haunts of the canvas-back. Some great bags have been taken on the White-water—one of 516 ducks and 44 geese from four guns in a



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY HOTELS

week being recorded. Killarney Lake as well as Pelican Lake, a little northeast thereof, are excellent spots, while on Rock Lake, near Clearwater, and Swan Lake, adjacent to Pilot Mound, good bags can always be had. North of Rock Lake are the Tiger Hills in the Pembina Mountains, haunted by elk, black-tailed deer, and black and brown bear; it also being a good locality for grouse, as well as geese and ducks. Jack-fish and mullet are plentiful in all the lakes, the former ranging from half-a-pound to 22 pounds. Camp outfit must

be taken, but the sport will well repay all trouble, as ample occupation can be found for both rifle and shotgun, chicken and ruffed grouse being especially plentiful throughout the whole southwest of the province.

Lake Winnipeg offers still stronger inducements. You go from Winnipeg via Canadian Pacific Railway to Selkirk, and then drive or paddle down Red River, to the lake. The great marshes about the mouth of Red River extend for miles, and form one of the largest duck grounds in the Northwest, and they actually swarm with all kinds of waterfowl in the season. Here the sportsman can shoot till his gun gets too hot to hold, and providing he holds straight, kill enormous bags of choice duck. In the vicinity of Fort Alexander, at the mouth of the Winnipeg River are moose, caribou and bear, and the Winnipeg and English Rivers offer fascinating routes and grand scenery, should a farther trip by canoe be decided on. Upon the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, moose, caribou and bear will also be found, and about Big Island and Grassy Narrows uncounted flocks of geese resort.



Lake Manitoba is also a noted place for waterfowl—which means that the birds are there in myriads. This latter lake is reached from Portage la Prairie, or by buggy from Winnipeg, stopping one night on the way at Shoal Lake, already mentioned; and in addition to the geese, duck, etc., the game list includes "chicken," and moose, elk and blacktailed deer in the Riding Mountains. The town of Minnedosa is another promising centre for "chicken," grouse and rabbit shooting, and from here the Riding Mountains may again be reached. There are also good spots near Strathclair and Solsgirth. The route to

these places is via Manitoba & Northwestern Railway from Portage la Prairie.

The Dauphin country is a veritable sportsman's paradise. Prairie chicken are always plentiful on the Dauphin plains, and big game, such as elk, moose, bear, and deer abound in the forests of the Riding and Duck mountains, where the Dominion Government has wisely set apart a very large area, comprising several hundred thousand acres, as a permanent Timber Reserve, and which will become the "Adirondacks" of Manitoba. The waters and shores of Lake Dauphin and Winnipegosis afford a splendid summer resort or home and feeding ground for all kinds of waterfowl. Not only can duck be seen there in thousands, and also large flocks of geese, but the trumpet-like call of that king of waterfowl, the white swan, can always be heard on these lakes, during the shooting season. The east side of Lake Winnipegosis is also a natural home for game of all kinds, where the moose, deer,



A BLACKTAIL YARD

bear, and bands of countless caribou roam in sylvan solitude undisturbed by the hunter. The Dauphin district is reached via the Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Company's trains from Portage la Prairie to Lake Winnipegosis, and a branch runs to the northwest from Sifton into the Swan River Valley where there is also good sport.

From McGregor to Brandon, along the main line of the C. P. R., the country is full of chickens, ducks and grouse. A drive across country from the former station to Holland, on the Southwestern branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, takes the sportsman through a perfect paradise, as in addition to the winged game there are rabbits, prairie wolves, jumping deer and bear.

Oak Lake is another place where geese, duck and plover may be secured in numbers. The lake is within an easy drive of the station, and a party taking their tent, etc., can make their camp, and have time to place themselves for the evening flight shooting. At the east side of the lake there is good camping ground right in the line of flight, and on the north side the geese leave the lake in large numbers to feed in the neighboring wheat-fields.

Between Oak Lake and Qu'Appelle chickens are plentiful, and ducks are also to be had in the neighborhood of Broadview. North of Qu'Appelle big game is also to be found.

At Yellow Grass, on the "Soo" branch line from Pasqua, ground which has seldom been shot over, ducks, geese and plover are in myriads.

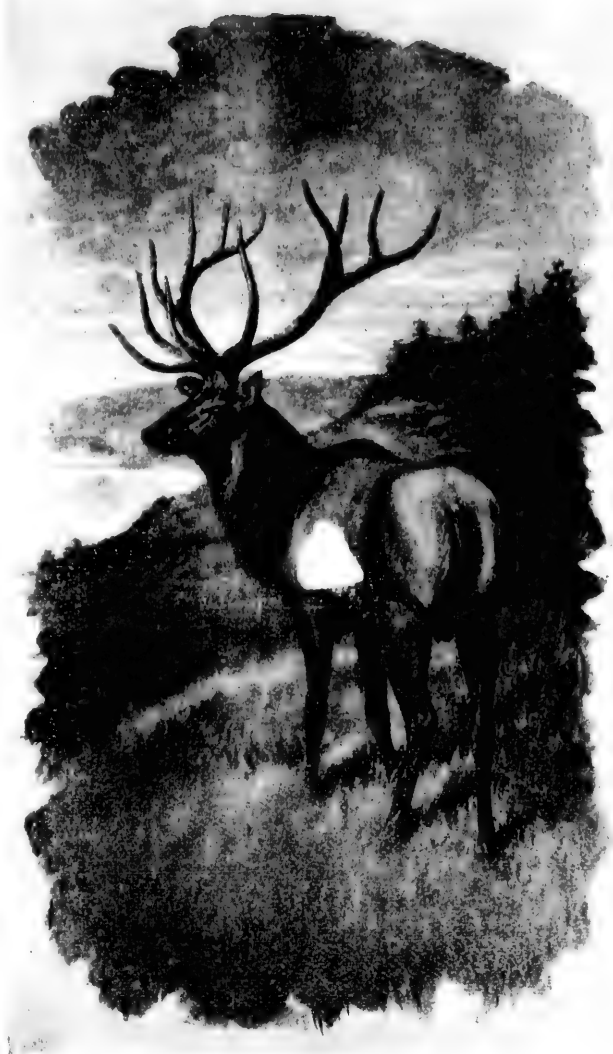
In the Dirt Hills, about 20 miles south of Regina, deer and antelope, besides wild fowl, are fairly plentiful, and in the district about Regina there are innumerable opportunities for bags of duck and chicken and nearly all the species of plover.

The "Mecca" of goose shooting is to be had on the south side of Buffalo Lake, about twenty miles north of Moose Jaw; wild geese in countless thousands come down from their feeding grounds in the Arctic circle in the months of September and October, and remain there until they take their departure for the south when ice begins to form on the lake. The country to the south of the lake is well settled, and the wheat-stubble field affords excellent feeding grounds. Proper hides dug in the stubble fields in the line of the flight of the geese and decoys set out will afford the finest goose shooting the keenest sportsman can imagine.

On the branch railway from Regina to Prince Albert, sportsmen can get good bags at Lumsden, and chickens and ducks at Duck Lake and Prince Albert, while in the illimitable pine forest beyond that town, which is reached by railway from Regina, game of nearly every description abounds, Montreal and Red Deer lakes being especially good spots. Complete outfits can be procured at Prince Albert.

Rush Lake, a few miles from the station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is one of the finest points for geese, duck and other waterfowl, where large bags can surely be made.

Farther west, again, is the antelope country: Swift Current, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat being among the best outfitting points for a trip after these, the most beautiful animals of the plains. At Calgary, in sight of the "Rocks"



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superb sport can be enjoyed with the grouse among the brushy foothills of the giant range. Good shooting may be found within easy driving distance of the town, and glorious mountain-trout fishing on the Bow River and its tributaries, to say nothing of the delights of visiting the ranches and being entertained by those princes of good fellows, the ranchmen. North of Calgary is the Red Deer region, easily reached by rail, a great one for big game, between the railway and the mountains, and further north still, beyond Edmonton, in the Great Mackenzie basin, a field is offered the more adventurous hunter. Buffalo range in small bands west of Great Slave River, but there are only a comparatively few left of these noble monarchs which once dominated the plains, and they are protected. The country is sparsely inhabited, and there are excellent opportunities around Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake for securing elk, moose, bear and jumping deer, and in the "barren lands," north-east of Great Slave Lake, are musk-ox and reindeer, the latter being sometimes found as far south as Lake Athabasca, and at nearly all points en route are ducks, swan and geese galore. There are white fish and trout in the lakes and rivers. The trip commences with a 90-mile waggon-ride to Athabasca Landing, from which steamers belonging to the Hudson's Bay Co. run to within the limits of the Arctic circle. Inquiries at the Company's offices at Winnipeg should be made, however, before the trip is undertaken, to prevent disappointment, as the steamers run at infrequent intervals.

In Southern Alberta, reached by the Macleod branch from Calgary, or by the Crow's Nest Pass Ry. from near Medicine Hat, in that portion of it lying between Macleod and the mountains, there is the same variety of game to be found as in other parts of the Northwest Territories, with the addition of blue grouse (cock of the mountains), as the foothills are approached. There is good chicken, goose, swan and duck-shooting between

Macleod and the international boundary. Trout are plentiful in the three branches of the Old Man River and in its numerous tributaries west of Macleod, and the most enticing bait for the big ones is a mouse. There is also good trout fishing in the St. Mary's and Waterton (also called the Kootenay) and in all their branches, and capital sport with either gun or line can be obtained in the chain of Kootenay Lakes on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Salmon trout weighing from fifteen to forty pounds are among the catches in Eastern Kootenay. In the mountains back of these lakes, grizzly, cinnamon, silver top, brown and black bear, mountain



sheep and goat are fairly plentiful. Guides are necessary and

the tourist can be directed to them from any of the settlements and stations along the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, which has brought the great undisturbed game country within easy reach of the sportsman.

So much for the sport of the prairies. We have now skimmed over the great grassy sea, touching briefly on the most prominent of the many localities to choose from, the intention being merely to give the stranger a few hints of the wonderful resources of the country from a sporting point of view.

Lying in the little tent beside the chosen water, on the first night of his jaunt, the sportsman whiffs the last pipe, and his gaze tries in vain to pierce the gathering mists and shadows creeping over the "level waste and rounding gray" of apparently illimitable prairie. Before him stand the tall battalions of rushes marking the boggy shores of the lake, dark and mysterious, like a shadowy wall. The air is filled with the rush of swift wings, as the restless fowl scurry hither and thither ere settling down. A strange but, to him, wondrous sweet melody of cries comes with the lazy breeze. The honk of goose, the quack of mallard and the chatter and gabble of unseen hosts, are the last sounds his ears detect as he drifts into the shadowland, with a golden promise of glorious sport with the dawn. The promise will be well fulfilled, for those same weird cries and the hum of wings will begin ere the early breaking of the northern day; and when night again falls there will be no apparent diminution of the winged army, but he will have a well-filled bag, such as can only be made in this, the sportsman's El Dorado.

It should not be forgotten that many of the lakes and streams of the prairies are stocked with fine fish, including maskinonge, pike, pickerel, etc., and they furnish a pleasant change of occupation during weather too warm for game to keep, or when it is desirable to give gun and rifle a rest.

Camping outfits, conveyances, helpers and everything



necessary for a hunting excursion upon the plains can be readily secured at Winnipeg, and the sportsman need not burden himself with anything beyond his personal effects. He can enjoy an unsurpassed train service so long as he follows the railway, and should he diverge from the line, there are no hardships to

be undergone beyond what are sufficient to give a spice of adventure to the experience of a holiday in the wilds.

Next to be considered are the "Rockies" along the main line of the Canadian Pacific, the first of the five ranges lying between the great prairie belt and the Pacific Ocean. Over 500 miles of the grandest scenery must be passed ere the western sea is reached, and nearly all of this chaos of mountains

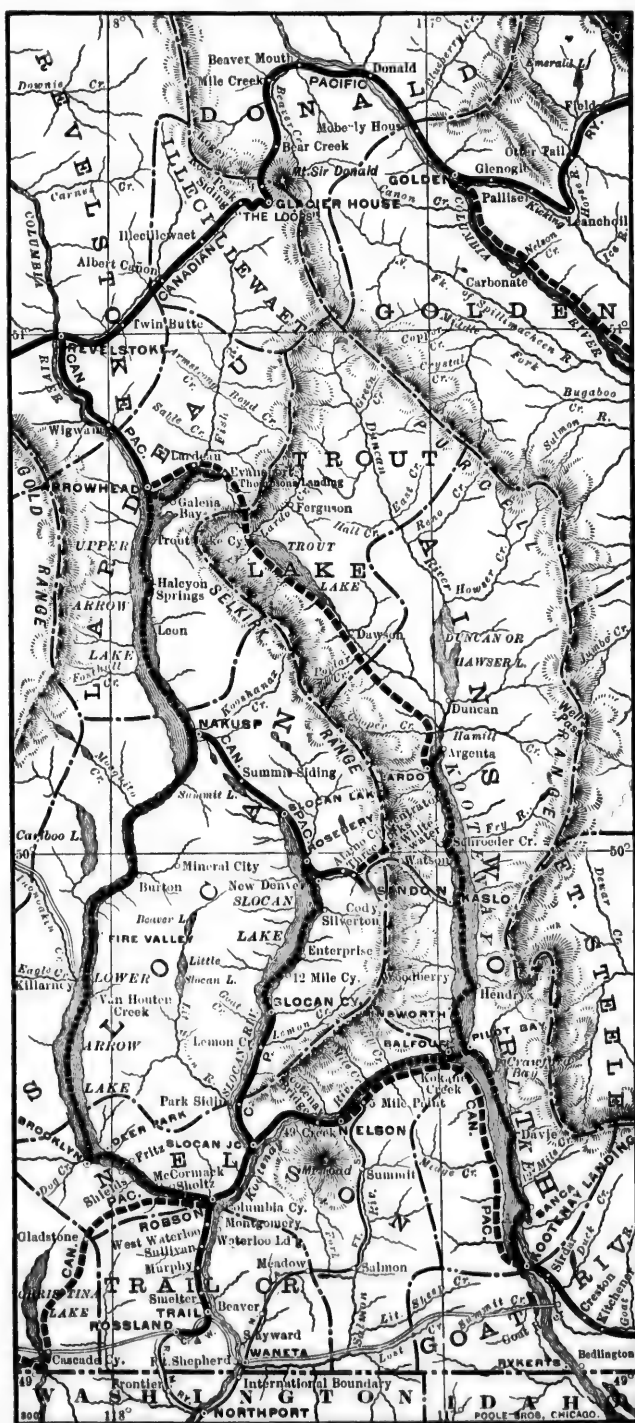
as wild as it was when first the eyes of the white man were startled by their overpowering grandeur. Upon or among these marvels of old-time rock-building are the favorite haunts of every "man-fearing or man-skeering" brute known in the whole country—elk, moose, deer, caribou, Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, panther, grizzly, black and brown bear, lynx, wolf, etc., etc., while waterfowl abound upon many of the mountain lakes, and several varieties of grouse are in the forests. But you would never come away over here for feathered game, when it may be so easily got upon the plains. You want big game—stately elk, fierce bears, sneaky panthers, big-horned sheep, snowy goats, etc.? Very good, you can have them, one and all, and caribou and deer to boot, providing you yourself are game to follow your guide.

Now, there are places without number among these mountain ranges where a man can find many of the varieties of the game mentioned; but mention need only be made of a few, from which a sportsman may safely plan his operations.

The first important halting place is at Banff, in the Canadian National Park, Rocky Mountains, where the railway company has erected a palatial hotel. Should a brief sojourn here be decided upon, the sportsman may enjoy good duck-shooting on the Vermillion Lakes, a short distance from the hotel, and fine mountain trout fishing on the Bow and Cascade rivers; also deep trolling for lake trout on Devil's Lake, all but the latter within easy walking distance. Guides and complete outfits can be secured for extended trips into the mountains after bear, sheep and goat, to the north, south, or west.

Farther westward, at Field, is one of the Company's inviting little chalet hotels, and there and at Emerald Lake seven miles away good fly fishing can be had; but it is hardly a desirable point for shooting. Still farther west is the town of Golden, and from here a steamer makes regular trips up the Columbia River to the lakes at its head, distant about 100 miles, and affording access to a fine game district in which are sheep, goat, caribou and bear. Outfits can be procured at Golden, and guides and supplies at Windermere. The lagoons on each side of the steamboat channel swarm with duck, geese and swan—in fact, they are the favorite breeding grounds of the water-birds, and the headwaters of the river afford excellent trout and grayling fishing. Westward, again, the next important stopping-place is at the foot of the Great Glacier of the Selkirks, where the railway company have another of their comfortable mountain chalets, which, with its annex, can accommodate a large number of guests. Immediately behind the hotel is the Fish Creek Valley, reached by the Asulkan Pass and Glacier, Asulkan meaning in the Siwash tongue "the home of the white goat." Securing a guide here, you can climb the mountains with a certainty of a chance at goat or bear. In the early spring and autumn there is fairly good fly fishing in the streams near the Glacier Hotel.

A new water, and one that has already become famous, is the Lower Kootenay River, which teems with mountain trout of fair size. The many who have tried it agree that it is one of the best streams available, while the scenery is simply superb. The country contiguous to it is well stocked with big game,



MAP OF THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

having only lately been rendered accessible. The headwaters of the Kootenay Lakes and River rise a little west of Banff, and flowing south into Montana and Idaho return to British Columbia and empty into Kootenay Lake, again discharging its waters into the Columbia River near Robson. The river is, in great part, below Nelson, a succession of cascades, beautiful from a scenic point of view and abounding in rainbow trout, from one pound upwards, that are greedy for the fly. It is an ideal stream, rushing through gorges, and over rapids broadening into pools and forming numerous "just the spots" into which, practically, any length of line can be cast without the least obstruction from bushes or overhanging trees. And it possesses the inestimable advantage of being entirely free from mosquitoes and black flies. The Lower Kootenay is reached by two routes: Either by the Crow's Nest Pass Railway which branches off from the main line of the Canadian Pacific near Medicine Hat in Alberta, or from Revelstoke station, on the main line, and thence by branch to Arrowhead station, on Upper Arrow Lake, and thence by the fine new steamers, *Roseland* and *Kootenay*, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, through the Arrow Lakes to Robson,



and thence by rail, or by rail from Nakusp on Upper Arrow Lake to Rosebery, on Slocan Lake, and down the lake by C.P.R. steamer to Slocan City, thence by rail to the Lower Kootenay. A month's outing in this region would be the *beau ideal* of a sportsman's holiday. The best fishing is just below the Lower Falls, 13 miles from Nelson. Tourists

can go out from Nelson in the morning and return at night. At Nelson (where fishing is also good) camp outfit, consisting of blankets, tents, cooking outfit, such as pots, pans, plates, cups, knives and forks, etc., can be hired for a small charge. Supplies and all sorts of provisions of the best quality may be purchased at reasonable prices. Good cooks can also be engaged at Nelson to accompany fishing parties. The necessary camp outfits will be carried free between Nelson and the different fishing camps, and the trains each way between Robson and Nelson will stop (when flagged) to take and put off the fishing parties. In short, everything has been arranged with the view of affording every comfort and facility to those who may wish to spend a few days in the Kootenay district enjoying the fishing, which is not surpassed anywhere on the continent. As very few fish are caught under a pound weight, and running up as high as three and four pounds, anglers should provide themselves with a gaff or landing net, and be particular to see that their flies and tackle are good and strong.

No guides are required on the Slocan River, which empties its waters into the lower Kootenay. There is good fly-fishing in this stream.

In the Slocan district of the Kootenay, which has just been opened up by the building of the railway from Nakusp to Sandon, there is good brook trout fishing in the streams

that empty into Slocan Lake, while the lake itself offers excellent deepwater fishing, of which the gold prospectors now in that neighborhood are taking advantage.

Good hotel accommodation will be found at Revelstoke, Arrowhead, Nakusp, New Denver, Slocan City, Slocan Junction, Nelson and Robson; and any further information will be cheerfully furnished on application to the Company's agents at those places.

From south of Revelstoke to Robson, on both sides of the river and lakes, goat and silvertips can be got within a day's tramp from point of landing. Deer are plentiful between Nakusp and the international boundary.

The Lardeau district, reached from Arrowhead by steam launch, also offers a good field for the sportsman.

Ashcroft and Savona's Ferry on the Thompson River are good waters, where not only large catches are made, but where the bulk of the catch are big fish, the silver trout running from one to four pounds each, and hard fighters. In the Kootenay Lake, and also in Kamloops Lake, land-locked salmon are taken. Professor Jordan, who caught them in both waters, speaks of them as ouananiche, and has dubbed them *Oncorhynchus Kamloops*.



In the Okanagan Valley (reached by rail from Sicomous, on the main line, to Okanagan Landing and thence by steamer) there is an abundance and variety of large and small game, this being *par excellence* the great game region of America. Deer appear in vast herds, and at different points mountain goat, bighorn, black and cinnamon bears, moose and caribou are plentiful, and there is an occasional grizzly.

There is more excitement in tackling the cougar and wildcat, and there are even wild horses in the foothills, if one is not particular as to his quarry. There are numerous ranches in the valleys paralleling the lake, and several landing places from which the hunting grounds, which are not surpassed in the world, can be easily reached. There is also good trout fishing in the waters of Okanagan Lake. Efficient guides and hunters, all necessary horses and complete camping outfit can be obtained at Vernon, Kelowna or Penticton, at the foot of Okanagan Lake. This was the scene of the famed hunting trip in British Columbia of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria on his tour around the world.

Further south, between Penticton and Fairview, vast herds of deer are frequently seen.

There is good fishing, also, at several points nearer the coast. Tourists stopping at Vancouver can get a good day's fly fishing at Coquitlam River, seventeen miles by train to Westminster Junction, where there is a good hotel.

Capilano Creek or Seymour Creek, about an hour's row across the bay from Vancouver, offers a good day's sport, while at the mouth of either stream during low tide sea trout weighing from two to seven pounds afford excellent sport. In the months of August, September and October, a good day's sport may be had trolling for salmon in the bay. Pacific Coast salmon will not rise to a fly, but as many as fifteen or twenty fish, varying from five to twenty pounds, are sometimes killed in an afternoon with the rod after being hooked with the troll hook.

Harrison Hot Springs, reached from Agassiz station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a pleasant summer resort about forty miles from Vancouver, from which the angler can reach excellent waters. An hour's row across Harrison Lake will take him to streams where more trout can be killed in a day with fly than he would like to carry far.

Excellent trout fishing is to be had at Lake Beautiful on Burrard Inlet, twenty-three miles from Vancouver, which is reached by steam launch to be procured at any time from boatmen.

At many points on the coast one can obtain sport with deer, bear, grouse, and waterfowl. And again another field is open on Vancouver Island, that land beloved of Englishmen. There is excellent fishing in Cowichan, Duncan's and Shawnigan Lakes and in numerous rivers and streams. Within short distances of the beautiful city of Victoria, grouse and the blue quail, generally styled California quail, are plentiful, and favorite game with the residents and visitors. A short journey into the interior of the island will bring you to the ranges of deer and bear, both being readily killed, and elk is to be found in some places, the island being the only part of British Columbia in which it roams. Added to these are several varieties of duck, etc., and last of all the English pheasant, introduced several years ago, and now perfectly acclimated and thriving wonderfully in the new land. The cry of "mark cock," or "ware hen," may sound strange to many; but the newly arrived Briton knows right well what it means, and what rare sport the long tails furnish; and it is ten to one that he knows how to stop them, too. These birds are also found in numbers on Lulu Island and Sea Island, at the mouth of the Fraser, within five miles of New Westminster and fourteen of Vancouver (by excellent roads), where duck, snipe, and plover, too, are in great abundance in season. Information about these places is to be gained at the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's offices at Vancouver and Victoria.

And now, in conclusion, a few words about the country just covered.

The pursuit of what is generally dubbed by the craft "big game" in the mountain wilds of Canada is no child's play. To be successful, a man must possess iron nerve and unflinching determination; he must be a good shot, and strong enough to stand rough work; for the latter is frequently necessary before the game can be reached, and the former is very liable to be an extremely useful accomplishment, *especially* if the quarry happens to be a grizzly bear.

The accounts published by parties and by individual sportsmen of their shooting trips through the Northwest and

British Columbia are legion. The general tenor of their letters may be found in an extract from a letter written by the Bloomington Hunting Club, which went through the country recently in a private car, stopping over at those points pre-arranged for exploitation. They say : The sport met with on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway more than fulfilled our expectations, and many of the party will return home with handsome souvenirs in the shape of goat, sheep, caribou, and deer heads, and pelts of the grandest big game of this continent.

Sportsmen who have shot in the famous wilds of Africa and India are apt to feel proud of their lion, tiger, and other handsome skins that originally covered the works of some lithe and bloodthirsty big feline; but, with all due respect to them and their prowess afield, many would prefer the hide of a grizzly of their own killing than half a dozen peltries of "Leo" or "Stripes" or any other cat that ever jumped. Although undoubtedly there have been many occasions when it was a nice question whether at the close of the affair the tiger would be carried into camp or would find inside accommodation for the hunter, and although we know that men hunting in South Africa have occasionally felt that a lion looks best behind the bars of a menagerie, yet, as a rule, you can "pot" your lion over a carcass, and be yourself, meantime, perfectly safe on some prepared post, or natural stronghold; you can bore holes between the stripes of the fur "blazer," worn by his feline majesty of Bengal, while you yourself are squatted in a howdah, strapped to the back of a twenty-odd hand elephant, while a tribe of bare-legged natives yell and scream and hoot to keep their own courage up and drive the jungle prowler to the "Sahib." You will probably get the tiger, and, should he charge, experience a temporary excitement, but not often incur much danger.



Shooting the grizzly is other work. The big plantigrade is always looking for trouble, and when he digs up the hatchet he goes on the war-path. You will have no friendly elephant, nor army of beaters, to satisfy his craving for somebody's scalp. You start on his track and follow him into his gloomy fastness amid a chaos of rocks, with your life in one hand and your rifle in the other; and, unless you are made of the right material, stop before the scent gets too hot, or peradventure you may be found empty handed by your party.

However, this spice of dan—, or rather this danger spiced with a chance of escape, is very fascinating; and, if you would fain be fascinated to your heart's content, seek the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia and enjoy your whim.

And such fields for sport. Not pen, nor brush, nor tongue can convey the proper idea of the sublimity of those marvellous

mountains; they are something too imposing for mere words; they must be seen and studied. One must live among them and watch the glories of sunlight upon their everlasting snows and glaciers; one must climb their steep slopes and breathe the cold, thin atmosphere of those dizzy elevations, and train his eyes to measure soaring pinnacles and dark abysses ere he can realize their stupendous grandeur. One must hear the thundrous voice of the whirling storms amid their peaks; the avalanche tearing the forests from their native slopes; the avulsion of crag and native boulder from buttresses frowning darkly above the clouds, and the booming echoes of waves of mighty sound breaking against the walls of unmeasured ravines, ere the full power of those matchless monuments of the old-time war of forces is impressed upon the mind. And then the glory of laying low the game that haunts them. Right well did the Indian hunter know what tested manhood, when first he wrenched the great scimitar-shaped claws from the broad fore-paw of the dead grizzly, and strung them around his neck as a token to prove a man. Time has changed many things, the rifle has supplanted the bow, but nothing has supplanted the grizzly; he is there yet, the king of the wilds; his claws are yet the proudest ornament the savage can wear, and his skin the most valuable trophy of the white sportsman. Up above the grizzly's range are found the white goats and the famous big-horn mountain sheep, both eagerly sought after by sportsmen; the latter especially for their handsome heads.

Except from bears the sportsman runs little chance of getting into difficulty. True, it is claimed by some that the panther is an ugly customer, writers even going so far as to say that he is more dangerous than the grizzly, and sometimes proves his superiority in a dispute over a carcass. Such statements are believed to be mere rubbish; for the panther, lithe and powerful though he may be, is a great, long-tailed, bewhiskered coward; a bravo of most terrifying appearance, but mighty careful of his handsome skin; in fact, what he is generally termed by the herders and hunters—a big sneak cat.

The handsomest game of the Rockies, is, of course, the noble elk, or wapiti. Their immense branching antlers, and the clean-cut, blood-like appearance of their heads, make them particularly attractive ornaments for a gentleman sportsman's home, and they are in great demand. The species is now rare in many localities where they formerly abounded, but they are still plentiful among the foothills of the Rockies, and they can also be found on Vancouver Island, in the Northwest Territories, and in Manitoba north of Selkirk, and sometimes in the Duck and Riding Mountains.

Next to the elk ranks the caribou, and a royal quarry he is. They are very plentiful about Eagle Pass in the Selkirk Range, near the Shuswap Lakes, and in the Okanagan district, and there should be no difficulty in securing fine specimens. They are also found in Manitoba, in the region between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, etc., and wonderful stories are told of great herds in the Peace River country.

The several species comprising the game list mentioned above are distributed throughout the mountains in greater or less numbers, being plentiful wherever the conditions are

favorable. More minute details concerning them are impossible in a book of this nature, and unnecessary, as the game, except at a point here and there, is as abundant as it was before the first rifle shot woke the echoes of those monstrous canons.

The sportsman contemplating a trip by the Canadian Pacific Railway across the continent to these fields of sport must bear in mind that heavy weapons are needed for satisfactory work. Lighter ones may do—the Indians kill grizzlies with the lightest Winchester rifles; but it is better to take a repeater of the heaviest make. Plenty of powder and lead means sure work if the rifle is held right, and by using such you will lose less wounded game, and greatly lessen the risk of a clawing from some infuriated bear. The Indians, it must be remembered, are greatly your superiors, both in the approach of, or retreat from dangerous game; they steal noiselessly and patiently upon their victim, and never fire until they are at close range, and sure of dropping it in its tracks. You will not be able to accomplish this, and therefore require a weapon that will do deadly execution at any reasonable distance. Properly equipped, you will drop your bear or elk cleanly and well; and when your holiday is done, and you are speeding homeward by the "Royal Road," with your muscles strong after glorious work, and your skin tanned by the mountain air, you will think over every moment of your outing; of the splendor of the sunrise, the magnificence of the scenery; the glaciers, the torrents, and the thousand and one marvels of the wonderland you have left; your beautiful trophies, and, as you take your last backward glance, and your straining eyes catch the last glint of the snow-clad peaks, you will say "My heart's in the mountains," unless, indeed, it should happen to have been left elsewhere.



Export of Deer, Caribou and Moose

CANADIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

MEMORANDUM

No. 1063 B

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 18th August, 1899.

To Collector of Customs:

The following Regulations respecting the Export of Deer, shot for sport by persons not domiciled in Canada, have been made and established, viz.:—

1. Deer when shot for sport under Provincial or Territorial Authority in Canada, by any person not domiciled in Canada, may be exported under the following conditions and limitations:—

1. The deer may be exported only at the Customs Ports of Halifax, Yarmouth, McAdam Junction, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and such other Ports as shall from time to time by the Minister of Customs be designated for the export of deer.

2. The exportation of deer in the carcase or parts thereof (except as to cured deer heads and hides of deer) shall be permitted only during or within fifteen days after the "open season" allowed for shooting deer under the laws of the Province or Territory where the deer to be exported has been shot.

3. No person shall in one year export more than the whole or parts of two deer, nor shall exportation of such deer be made by the same person on more than two occasions during one calendar year.

4. Deer in the carcase or any part thereof which has been killed in contravention of any Provincial or Territorial law shall not be exported, nor shall any deer in the carcase or parts thereof be exported without the permit of the Collector of Customs accompanying the shipment.

5. A person, not domiciled in Canada, who has shot deer for sport and not for gain or hire, under Provincial or Territorial Authority may make an export entry in duplicate of deer in the carcase or parts thereof so shot by him and allowed to be exported—upon subscribing and attesting before a Collector of Customs a Declaration in the following form to be annexed to said export entry, viz.:—

(*As PER FORM IN APPENDIX*)

6. The exporter shall produce his license or permit for shooting deer under Provincial or Territorial Authority to the Collector of Customs before the exportation of the deer, and the Collector shall endorse thereon a description of the quantity and parts entered for exportation.

The Collector of Customs at any Customs Port of Entry designated for the Export of Deer, upon receiving the said export entries duly completed, may thereupon under the seal of the Custom House, issue his permit for the exportation of the deer, if satisfied as to the identity of the sportsman and that the exportation is not prohibited.

JOHN McDougald,
Commissioner of Customs.

APPENDIX.

Form of Declaration to be made in connection with the Export of Deer, shot for sport by persons not domiciled in Canada.

I, ... of do solemnly and truly declare that the deer in the carcase or parts thereof described in the annexed Export Entry have been shot by me at in Canada, for sport and not for gain or hire, under Authority of the License or Permit issued under Provincial or Territorial Authority herewith exhibited; that I am not domiciled in Canada; that I have not exported directly or indirectly within this calendar year deer in the carcase or parts thereof, shot by me in Canada during the present season, except as follows, viz.:—

(1.)*

that the deer described in the annexed Export Entry together with the deer heretofore exported by me within the present calendar year are not parts of more than two deer; and I verily believe that the exportation of the deer described in the annexed entry is not prohibited.

.....
Signature of Exporter.

Declared before me at }
 this day of }

.....
Collector of Customs.

(1*) Parts exported and place of exportation.

 As export from Canada is permitted only at the ports specified, sportsmen should ship from the interior to the most convenient authorized Customs Port shown in paragraph 1.

Certificates of membership of hunting or fishing clubs are not valid licenses or permits under clause 6. The regular Provincial License for the current hunting season issued by a person authorized by the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries must be produced.

On sufficient notice to General Passenger Agent, C.P. Ry., Montreal, direct, or through any C. P. Ry. agent, a passenger representative will meet any party of sportsmen, and assist them in making necessary Customs arrangements.

Tourists and Sportsmen's Outfits

CANADIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The articles which may be brought into Canada (in addition to wearing apparel, on which no duty is levied), as tourists' outfits, comprise guns, fishing rods, canoes, tents, camp equipment, cooking utensils, musical instruments, Kodaks, etc., etc.

A deposit of duty on the appraised value of the articles imported must be made with the nearest Collector on arrival in Canada, which deposit will be returned in full, provided the articles are exported from Canada within six months.

REPORT FOR DEPOSIT ON TOURIST'S OUTFIT

(In Duplicate)

Entry No. Report No.

Port of. 190..

Tourist's Outfit imported by.
of. per.
from.

Marks and Nos.	Descriptions of Articles.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.	Remarks re Exportation.

The said deposit of. dollars
has been received by me on the conditions stated by the importer.

[STAMP] Customs Officer.

I, ... (owner or agent) do solemnly declare that the above is a full and true statement of the description and values of the articles imported by me as Tourist's Outfit, with the amount of duty deposited thereon, the said deposit to be entered for duty if the articles are not duly exported within six months.

(Signature)

(Address)

If the tourist is unable to have his outfit exported and identified at the Customs Port where the deposit of duty is made, so as to receive back his deposit before leaving Canada, he can have the articles inspected and certified as below. The Tourist's Report of the articles exported and certified as aforesaid may then be mailed to the Customs Officer at the port of entry, who will forward a remittance, by mail, for the money deposited (less expense of remittance).

The articles which may be brought in as Tourists' Outfits comprise: Guns, Fishing Rods, Canoes, Tents, Camp Equipment, Cooking Utensils, Musical Instruments, Kodaks, etc.

Declaration as to return of Outfit, attested to before a Customs Officer in Canada or at a place out of Canada.

Articles described herein inspected by me at.
this. day of. 19..
and exported or landed as declared.

Sworn to before me,

..... Customs Officer.

[STAMP].

I, ... (owner or agent) do solemnly declare that the identical goods hereinbefore described are now presented for inspection, the same having been delivered for exportation from the port of.
per. or landed at.
from. per.

(Signature)

File 37827.

No. 1006 B.

On sufficient notice to General Passenger Agent, C. P. Ry., Montreal, direct, or through any C. P. Ry. Agent, a passenger representative will meet any party of sportsmen and assist them in making necessary Customs arrangements, etc.

Protection of Forests from Fire

The value of the Canadian forests can hardly be over-estimated, although the destruction of small portions of them by fires amounts annually to a serious item. Anyone who has been in a district over which a fire has recently passed will appreciate the utter ruin of the district for several years for the tourist, the hunter, and the angler; and we believe that every true sportsman is glad to do anything in his power to prevent destruction of the forests and will observe carefully the following suggestions of the fire rangers:—

“The greatest care should be exercised between April 1st and October 31st, and if a fire is made in the forest, or at a distance of less than a half a mile therefrom, or upon any island, for cooking or obtaining warmth, the maker should—

- 1st. Select a locality in the neighborhood in which there is the smallest quantity of vegetable matter, dead wood, branches, brushwood, dry leaves, or resinous trees;
- 2nd. Clear the place in which he is about to light the fire by removing all vegetable matter, dead trees, branches, brushwood, and dry leaves from the soil within a radius of ten feet from the fire;
- 3rd. Exercise and observe every reasonable care and precaution to prevent such fire from spreading, and carefully extinguish the same before quitting the place.

“Great care should be exercised to see that burning matches, ashes of pipes and lighted cigars, or burning gun wadding, or any other burning substance, should be completely extinguished before the sportsman leaves the spot.

“Too much care cannot be exercised in these important matters.”



OPEN SEASONS

FOR GAME AND FISH.

A Synopsis of Laws Governing Shooting and Fishing in the Provinces and States traversed by the Canadian Pacific Ry. System

Changes are likely to be made during present sessions of the Legislatures

REGULATIONS APPLICABLE GENERALLY IN PROVINCES AND STATES

The Provincial and State laws generally prohibit possession or sale or transportation in the close season for game or fish, except that after the open season closes a short time is allowed in some states and provinces, but in many export is illegal at any time.

Netting game fish or catching or killing them by drugs, explosives, etc., or by any other means than hook and line is forbidden.

Insectivorous and song birds, and nests and eggs of all birds, except birds of prey, are protected at all times.

Netting or snaring game birds, or killing by any other mode than shooting is illegal.

Night shooting is generally prohibited.

Streams or lakes leased to individuals or clubs cannot be fished by the public, though in many cases persons properly introduced may obtain fishing.

The following condensations of the Game Laws, etc., have been carefully revised, and made as correct as possible up to the date of the issue of this pamphlet. Owing to the fact that the Game Laws are frequently changed, absolute accuracy is not guaranteed.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

(OPEN SEASON)

BIG GAME.—Moose and Deer, September 1st to December 31st, excepting Ottawa and Pontiac Counties.

Moose and Deer in Ottawa and Pontiac Counties, October 1st to November 30th.

Caribou, September 1st to January 31st.

Bear, August 20th to June 30th.

No more than two moose, three deer, and two caribou may be killed in one season by any one person.

Dogs may be used for hunting red deer only between October 20th and November 1st.

The young of deer, moose or caribou, if only one year old or less, must not be killed.

Cow moose shall not be killed.

OTHER GAME.—Mink, otter, marten, pekan, fox (except yellow or red), raccoon, November 1st to March 31st.

Fox (yellow or red), at all times.

Hare, November 1st to January 31st.

Muskrat, April 1st to April 30th.

Beaver is protected until November 1st, 1902.

GAME BIRDS.—Woodcock, snipe, plover, curlew, tatler, sandpiper, September 1st to January 1st.

Birch partridge, swamp partridge, September 1st to December 14th.

White partridge (ptarmigan), November 1st to January 31st.

Widgeon, teal or wild duck of any kind, except shel-drake, loons and gulls, September 1st to March 31st.

Buffle-head ducks, commonly known as pied-ducks or divers, September 1st to April 14th.

WASTE OF GAME

No person who has killed or taken any bird or animal suitable for food shall allow the flesh thereof to be destroyed or spoilt, and no person who has killed or taken a fur-bearing animal shall allow the skin thereof to be destroyed or spoilt.

EAST AND NORTH OF SAGUENAY RIVER

Regulations for that part of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay to the east and north of the River Saguenay are the same as the foregoing, except that the open season for caribou is from September 1st to February 28th, and

Caribou, not more than four may be killed in one season.

Otter, open season October 15th to April 14th.

Hares, open season October 15th to February 28th.

Musk-rats, open season November 1st to March 31st.

Birch or swamp partridge, open season September 15th to January 31st.

White partridge (ptarmigan), open season November 15th to February 28th.

NON-RESIDENTS' LICENSE—ENTIRE PROVINCE

Non-residents are required to obtain licenses, which may be procured on application to General Passenger Agent, C. P. Ry., Montreal, through any agent of the C. P. Ry. Fee, \$25.00 for season.

FISH—(Entire Province).—Bass, from June 16th to April 14th.

Maskinonge, from July 2nd to May 24th.

Pickereel (dore), from May 16th to April 14th.

Speckled trout, from May 1st to September 30th.

Lake trout, grey trout, or lunge, from December 2nd to October 14th.

Salmon, from February 2nd to August 14th, but may be caught by fly fishing with rod and lines to August 31st.

FISHING AND SHOOTING

Whitefish, from December 2nd to November 9th.
Ouananiche, from December 2nd to September 14th.

Non-residents are required to procure licenses to fish, which may be obtained on application to the General Passenger Agent, C. P. Ry., Montreal, through any agent of the Company. The fees are \$10.00 for one month; \$15.00 for two months and \$20.00 for three months.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

(OPEN SEASON)

BIG GAME.—Deer, November 1st to November 15th.

Moose, caribou, elk, reindeer, November 1st to November 15th.

Bear, all year.

OTHER GAME.—Fox (yellow or red), at all times.

Hare, September 15th to December 15th.

Rabbits, any species, at all times.

Muskrat, January 1st to April 1st.

Black or grey squirrel, September 15th to December 15th.

Beaver and otter are protected until November 1st, 1900.

No more than two deer may be killed in one season by any one person.

Dogs may be used hunting deer, but must not be allowed to run at large.

The young of deer, if only one year old or less, shall not be killed.

GAME BIRDS.—Woodcock, snipe, plover, rail, grouse, partridge, pheasant, September 15th to December 15th.

White partridge (ptarmigan), September 15th to December 15th.

Wild duck of all kinds, September 1st to December 15th.

Quail, October 15th to December 15th.

Swans or geese, September 15th to May 1st.

Wild turkeys, protected until October 15th, 1900.

Prairie fowl or English or Mongolian pheasant, protected until September 15th, 1900.

NON-RESIDENTS' LICENSE

Non-residents are required to obtain licenses, which may be procured on application to General Passenger Agent, C. P. Ry., Montreal, through any agent of the C.P. Ry. Fee, \$25.00 for season.

FISH.—~~Bas~~, from June 16th to April 14th.

Maskinonge, from June 16th to April 14th.

Pickeral (dore), from May 16th to April 14th.

Speckled trout, from May 2nd to September 14th.

Salmon trout, from December 1st to October 31st.

Whitefish, from December 1st to October 31st.

FISHING LICENSES.

Non-residents are required to obtain licenses to fish, which may be procured on application to the General Passenger Agent, C. P. Ry., Montreal, through any agent of the Company.

ONTARIO GENERAL FISHERY REGULATIONS.

1. Fishing by means of any kind of net, seine, snare, rack, trap, weir, night-line, set-line, spear, grapnel, negog or nishgan or by any other means or apparatus whatever, without a fishing lease, license or permit from the Commissioner of Fisheries having been first obtained, is prohibited; but nothing in this section shall prevent angling without a license for any fish except sturgeon. But no sturgeon shall be caught, taken or killed by any means whatever without a license first had and obtained.

2. No person shall take, catch or kill in any of the waters of this Province in one day by angling, or shall carry away, a greater number than twelve black, or Oswego or large-mouthed bass, twenty green bass, twenty pickerel, or four maskinonge.

3. No person shall take, catch or kill in any of the waters of this Province by angling or by any other means whatever, for the purpose of barter or sale, from the first day of December to the fifteenth day of April, both days inclusive, any black bass or Oswego, or large-mouthed bass, without a license first had and obtained.

4. No person shall take, catch or kill in any of the waters of this Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away, a greater number of speckled or brook trout than in the aggregate shall weigh more than fifteen pounds, and no greater number than fifty speckled or brook trout, though said number weighs less than fifteen pounds.

5. No bass less than ten inches in length, no speckled trout less than six inches in length, no pickerel less than twelve inches in length, and no maskinonge less than fifteen inches in length, shall be retained or kept out of the water, sold, offered or exposed for sale, or had in possession; but every person who takes or catches any of the fish mentioned of less than the minimum measurement named (which measurement shall be from point of nose to centre of tail) shall immediately return such undersized fish to the water from which they were taken, alive and, in so far as possible, uninjured.

6. No non-resident, tourist or summer visitor shall take, catch or kill in any one day, by angling in the inland lakes of this Province, or shall carry away, a greater number than ten lake trout, any one of which shall exceed three pounds in weight; nor, in the alternative, a greater number of lake trout of a less weight than three pounds each, than in the aggregate shall weigh more than twenty pounds.

7. Subject to the condition contained in the preceding section, no person shall by any means whatever take, catch or kill, or shall buy, sell or offer or expose for sale, or have in possession any salmon trout, lake trout or whitefish weighing less than two pounds in the round, or undressed, or which when dressed weighs less than one pound and three-quarters, or any sturgeon of less than ten pounds in weight.

8. The words "non-resident, tourist or summer visitor," when and where used in these Regulations, shall include any and all persons who may during the spring, summer or autumn months be temporarily visiting, boarding, lodging or domiciled in any locality at a distance of over five miles from his or their usual place of residence at other times of the year.

ONTARIO—NEPIGON LAKE AND RIVER FISHERY REGULATIONS.

1. No person shall fish by angling in the said waters without first having obtained an angling license or permit from the Commissioner of Fisheries through the local overseer at Nepigon.

2. One angler's license or permit only may be issued to each applicant, and shall not be for a longer period than two weeks from the date of issue.

3. The fee for such license or permit shall be \$10 where the applicant is not a permanent resident of Canada; \$2 where he is a permanent resident of the Algoma, Rainy river or Thunder Bay districts, and \$5 to all other residents of Canada.

4. The holder of such license or permit shall not catch or kill in one day, or carry away, a greater number of speckled or brook trout than in the aggregate shall weigh more than 15 pounds, or a greater number than ten speckled or brook trout in any one day, though said number weighs less than 15 pounds.

5. The said license or permit shall not be transferable, and the holder thereof shall produce and exhibit the same whenever called upon so to do by a fishery overseer.

6. All fishing camps and fishing parties visiting the said waters shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the fishery overseer or overseers.

7. Such sanitary arrangements as the overseer may direct shall be made, and such directions as he may give as to the disposal of refuse and the extinction of fires shall be complied with.

8. The cutting of live timber by persons holding a license or permit to angle in said waters, their servants or agents, is prohibited except where absolutely necessary for the purpose of camping and shelter, such as tent poles, tent pins, etc.

9. These regulations shall apply to Indians who may act as guides, boatmen, canoeemen, camp assistants or helpers of any kind of any fishing party or person or persons who may hold a fishing license or permit during the time they are engaged with such party, person or persons, but not otherwise to Indians; but no Indian shall fish with net or trap or night line or otherwise than by angling in the said River Nepigon or any other of the creeks or streams tributary thereto.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

(OPEN SEASON)

The game laws of this Province were altered at the recent session of the Legislature, but will not come into operation until proclaimed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council. The following is a summary of the laws previous to the revision:

FISH GAME.—Moose, caribou, deer or red deer, from September 15th to December 31st.

Cow and female calf moose are protected at all times.

A close season for moose and caribou has been established west of St. John river for two years from September 1st, 1898, and for moose, caribou and deer in the County of Albert for five years from September 1st, 1898.

No person shall kill or take more than one moose, one caribou and two deer during any one year.

OTHER GAME.—Mink, fisher or sable from September 2nd to April 30th.

Beaver protected until March 20th, 1901.

Moose, caribou and deer are not to be hunted with dogs, or to be caught by means of traps and snares, or at night by means of artificial light or lights. Hunting and shooting of animals and birds on Sundays, prohibited.

GAME BIRDS.—Partridge, from September 21st to October 31st.

Woodcock and snipe, from September 2nd to November 30th.

Wild geese, brant and black duck, from September 2nd to November 30th.

Wild duck, brant, wild geese and other wild fowl of a game kind shall not be hunted with artificial light, nor with swivel or punt guns, nor trapped or netted at any time.

Sea-gulls, pheasants, song-birds and insectivorous birds, entirely protected.

Sunday shooting is prohibited.

FISH.—Sea trout, April 1st to September 30th.

Land-locked salmon, May 2nd to September 14th.

Speckled trout, lake and brook trout, May 2nd to September 14th.

Bass may be caught with fly or bait all the year around.

Salmon, February 1st to August 15th, by fly fishing with rod and line.

The use of explosives or poisonous substances for killing fish is illegal.

LICENSES

Non-residents must not kill any moose or caribou without having obtained a license from the Crown Lands Office, Fredericton, N.B., or from the Chief Game Commissioner, or any county or special game warden, by payment of a fee of \$20; license to be in force for one year. License for residents, \$2.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

(OPEN SEASON)

BIG GAME.—Moose, October 2nd to January 1st.

Caribou, October 2nd to January 1st.

Bear, all year.

Deer and elk, protected until October, 1904.

OTHER GAME.—Mink, November 2nd to February 28th.

Fox (yellow or red), at all times.

Hare or rabbit, October 2nd to January 31st.

Muskrat, November 2nd to March 31st.

Beaver is protected until November 1st, 1900.

Newfoundland hare and jack-rabbit, protected.

No more than two moose and two caribou may be killed in one season by any one person.

Dogs must not be used to hunt caribou or moose.

The young of deer, moose or caribou, if only one year old or less, shall not be killed.

Cow moose shall not be killed.

GAME BIRDS.—Woodcock, snipe, teal, blue-winged duck, wood duck, September 2nd to February 28th.

Partridge, protected until October, 1901.

FISHING AND SHOOTING

Cape Breton, the open season for all birds (excepting partridge) is from August 20th to February 28th.

Pheasant, blackcock, capercaillie, sharp-tailed grouse, spruce partridge, protected at all times.

NON-RESIDENTS' LICENSE

Non-residents are required to obtain licenses from the Provincial Secretary to shoot—Big game, \$30; birds and rabbits, \$10.

FISH.—Trout of all kinds and land-locked salmon, April 2nd to September 30th.

Salmon, from February 2nd to August 14th, by fly fishing.

FISHING LICENSES

Non-residents are required to obtain licenses to fish, which may be obtained on application to the Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

(OPEN SEASON)

GAME.—All kinds of deer, including antelope, cabri, elk, or wapiti, moose, reindeer, or caribou, or their fawns, between October 16th and December 14th; no one person may kill or take more than two of the said animals. This does not apply to deer which are private property and taken on his own lands and premises by or with the consent of the owner.

Otter, fisher, or pekan and sable, from October 2nd to May 14th.

Muskrat, from December 2nd to April 30th.

Marten, from November 2nd to April 14th.

Beaver, perpetually protected

GAME BIRDS.—All varieties of grouse, including prairie chicken, pheasant and partridges, between October 2nd and November 14th, and it is illegal for one person to kill more than 100 in one year or more than 20 in one day.

Woodcock, plover, snipe and sandpipers, between August 2nd and December 31st.

All kinds of wild duck, sea duck, widgeon, teal, between September 2nd and April 30th.

Upland plover, from July 16th to December 31st.

Sunday shooting is entirely prohibited.

NON-RESIDENTS' LICENSES

Non-residents of the Province must secure a hunting license from the Minister of Agriculture at Winnipeg, fee \$50, for the calendar year.

FISH.—Whitefish, tullibee, salmon or lake trout, from December 16th to October 4th.

Pickeral (dore), from May 16th to April 14th.

Sturgeon, from June 16th to May 14th.

Speckled trout, from January 1st to September 30th.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

(OPEN SEASON)

BIG GAME.—Elk, moose, caribou, antelope, deer, October 2nd to January 31st. (It is forbidden to take more than 6 head in any one season.)

Mountain sheep or goat, October 2nd to January 31st. (It is forbidden to take more than 6 head in any one season.)

Mink, fisher or marten, November 2nd to April 14th.

Otter or beaver, October 2nd to May 14th, except in East Assiniboia where beaver are protected until November, 1901.

Muskrat, November 2nd to May 14th.

Buffalo are protected at all times.

SMALL GAME.—Grouse, partridge, pheasant or prairie chicken, September 10th to December 14th—and no more than 20 in one day.

Wild duck of all varieties from August 24th to May 14th.

Plover, snipe or sandpiper, August 2nd to December 31st.

No person shall take or kill more than three deer of any one species in any year.

FISH.—Speckled trout from January 2nd to September 30th.

Pickrel (doré), from May 16th to April 14th.

NON-RESIDENT PERMITS.

Permits are granted by game guardians for periods not exceeding five days to any non-resident, who is the bona fide guest of a resident, to hunt in company with his host. Affidavits must be made by the applicant and such resident. Fee, \$1.00. Shooting Licenses, issued by Minister of Agriculture, \$15.00.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(OPEN SEASON)

BIG GAME.—Moose (bull), September 1st to December 31st.

Females, and calves under one year, protected.

Deer, September 1st to December 14th (fawn protected at all times).

Caribou, September 1st to December 31st. Females and calves, protected at all times.

Elk (wapiti), September 1st to December 31st. Females and calves under two years, protected.

Mountain goat and sheep, September 1st to December 14th.

Mountain sheep, ewes and lambs, protected.

Not more than five caribou can be killed by one person in any season, nor more than ten deer, two (bull) elk, two (bull) moose, five mountain goat or three mountain sheep (rams). Deer must not be hunted with dogs, or killed for hides alone.

SMALL GAME.—Beaver, November 2nd to March 31st.

Hare, September 1st to December 31st.

Land otter and marten, November 2nd to March 31st.

GAME BIRDS.—Bittern, September 1st to February 28th.

Duck of all kinds, September 1st to February 28th.

Heron, plover, and grouse of all kinds, including prairie chickens, September 1st to December 31st.

Partridge (English), pheasants, quail of all kinds are protected.

Not more than 250 ducks can be shot in one season.

Insectivorous birds always protected.

The buying and selling of heads of mountain sheep is prohibited.

FISH.—Speckled trout, from March 16th to October 14th.

Salmon trout, from December 1st to September 30th.

Salmon angling, from March 2nd to October 30th.

Sturgeon, from July 16th to May 31st.

Whitefish, from December 1st to September 30th.

NON-RESIDENTS' LICENSES

Non-residents, other than military men of the British Army and Canadian Militia in actual service in the province, are required to secure shooting license—fee \$50—which may be procured from any Provincial Government Agent.

NEWFOUNDLAND

(OPEN SEASON)

GAME.—Caribou, from July 16th to January 31st, excepting from October 7th to October 20th (inclusive).

Otter, October 2nd to March 31st.

Rabbits and hares, September 16th to February 28th.

Beaver, from October 1st to March 31st.

Moose and elk, protected until January, 1906.

Not more than three stag and one doe caribou to be killed in any one year by any one person.

Dogs must not be used to hunt caribou.

GAME BIRDS.—Partridge, ptarmigan and other grouse, September 16th to January 11th.

Curlew, plover, snipe or other wild or migratory birds, excepting wild geese, August 21st to January 11th.

FISH.—Salmon, grilse, or parr or trout, in any lake, river, pond, brook or stream, January 16th to September 9th.

NON-RESIDENTS' LICENSES

There are three kinds of licenses—one entitling the holder thereof to kill and take two stag and one doe caribou, \$40, valid for four weeks; another to kill three stag and one doe caribou, \$50, valid for six weeks; and a third to kill five stag and two doe caribou, \$80, valid for two months.

Export of carcasses permitted under certain conditions.

STATE OF VERMONT

(OPEN SEASON)

GAME.—Deer, from October 22nd to October 30th.

Rabbits and hares from September 2nd to April 30th.

Beaver, fisher and otter, from November 2nd to March 31st.

Ruffed grouse (partridge), woodcock, quail, wild duck, English snipe, wild goose and plover, from September 2nd to December 31st.

Sharp-tailed grouse, pinnated grouse, capercailzie, black game, ptarmigan or pheasant, protected till January 1st, 1900.

Upland plover from August 16th to November 30th.

English partridge from October 2nd to November 19th.

Deer or game birds taken from the State must be accompanied by the owner, and plainly labelled with owner's name.

Dogs must not be used to hunt deer.

FISH.—Black bass, from June 16th to December 31st. When taken less than ten inches in length, must be returned to water.

White perch, muskallonge, June 15th to April 14th, except in Lake Champlain.

Wall-eyed pike, pike perch, from May 2nd to December 31st, except in Lake Champlain, where season is throughout the year with hook and line.

Trout, land-locked salmon, and salmon trout or lunge, from May 2nd to August 31st.

Brook, rainbow, brown or Lock Leven trout when less than 6 inches, and land-locked salmon, salmon trout or steel-head trout less than 12 inches, must be returned to the water.

STATE OF MAINE

(OPEN SEASON)

BIG GAME.—Moose, from October 10th to November 30th.

Deer, from October 2nd to December 14th.

A close season for all deer for four years from October 1st, 1899, has been established in counties of York, Cumberland, Androscoggin and Sagadahoc, and there are restrictions in some other counties.

Caribou, protected until October, 1905.

Cow and calf moose, protected.

Dogs must not be used to hunt moose, caribou or deer.

No person shall kill more than one bull moose or more than two does in one season.

OTHER GAME.—Mink, sable or fisher, from October 16th to April 30th.

Muskrat, from October 16th to April 30th.

Beaver, protected to March, 1903.

GAME BIRDS.—Wood duck, dusky duck (commonly called black duck), teal, gray duck from September 2nd to April 30th. Ruffed grouse (commonly called partridge), from September 16th to November 30th, and cannot be exported at any time.

Woodcock, from September 16th to November 30th.

Quail, from October 2nd to November 30th.

Plover, snipe and pipers from August 2nd to April 30th.

No person shall in any one day kill more than 15 of each variety of above birds.

Capercaillie, or cock of the woods so called, black game so called, or any species of the pheasant, except ruffed grouse or partridge, are protected for 10 years.

Sunday is a close time for all game.

FISH.—Land-locked salmon, trout, togue and white perch, from May 2nd to September 30th, excepting in St. Croix and tributaries, and waters in Kennebec county, 12th May to September 14th; also on certain streams around Rangeley Lakes, from May 2nd to June 30th. White perch from July 2nd to March 31st.

Residents may fish during February, March and April, excepting where prohibited by special law.

Salmon, from April 2nd to July 14th, but may be taken with rod and single line from July 15th to Sept. 15th.

Land-locked salmon trout, togue or white perch not to be transported except in possession of the owner, and not more than 25 lbs. of each by one person.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

(OPEN SEASON)

GAME—Deer, November 8th to November 30th. Deer protected in counties of Algona, Lapeer, Huron, Sanilac, Tuscola, Macomb, Allegon, Ottawa and St. Clair until January, 1903.

Dogs must not be used to hunt deer. No person shall kill more than five deer in any one season.

Partridge, quail, spruce-hen, snipe, plover and woodcock, October 20th to Nov. 30th.

Partridge in Upper Peninsula, from October 1st to November 30th.

Prairie chicken protected until 1902.

Ducks, geese, brant and other wild water fowl, September 1st to January 31st, and then only from one-half hour before sunrise until one and a half hours after sunset. In the upper peninsula, any wild fowl may be killed from September 1st to January 15th, inclusive.

Blue bill, canvas back, widgeon, pin tail, whistler, spoon bill, butter ball, saw bill ducks and wild geese, September 1st to May 1st.

Squirrels, from October 1st to December 31st.

Wild pigeon, Mongolian and English pheasants protected until 1905. Nests and eggs and insectivorous birds, perpetually protected.

FISH.—Speckled trout, land-locked salmon, grayling or California trout, May 2nd to August 31st.

Muskallonge and bass, July 2nd to April 30th.

LICENSES

Non-residents must pay a license of \$25 to hunt deer to the Clerk of the County in which he proposes to camp. Fee for license for residents, 75 cents.

STATE OF WISCONSIN

(OPEN SEASON)

GAME.—Deer, from November 2nd to November 19th. Deer in counties of Sheboygan and Fond du Lac protected until April 10th, 1902. Not more than two may be killed by one man in one season.

Dogs must not be used to hunt deer.

Rabbits, otter, fisher and marten, October 2nd to April 30th.

Woodcock, partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, or prairie hen, grouse of all kinds, plover, snipe, September 2nd to November 30th.

Wild duck, or brant, or any aquatic fowl (including snipe), excepting wild geese, September 2nd to December 31st.

Wild geese, from September 2nd to April 30th.

Swan, perpetually protected. Insectivorous birds always protected.

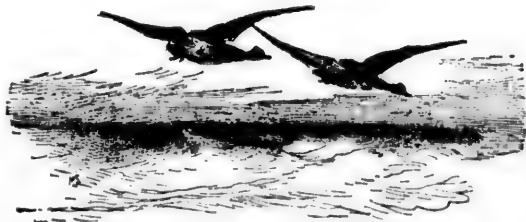
Mongolian, Chinese or English pheasants, and quail of all varieties, protected until September, 1901.

FISH.—Trout, all varieties, April 16th to August 31st.

Black, yellow and Oswego bass, May 26th to February 28th, except in certain counties.

LICENSES

Residents, \$1.00; Non-residents, for deer, and all other game (not protected), \$25.00; all game (not protected), except deer, \$10.00.



List of Agencies

Amey	China	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Baltimore	Md.	C. G. Osburn, Freight and Pass'r Agt.	129 E. Baltimore St.
Batavia	Java	MacLaine, Watson & Co.	
Bombay	India	Ewart, Latham & Co. Thomas Cook & Son, 13 Rampart Road	
Boston	Mass.	H. J. Colvin, District Passenger Agent.	197 Washington St.
		W. Benson, City Passenger Agent	
Brisbane	Qd.	Burns, Philp & Co., Limited.	
Brockville	Ont.	Geo. E. McGlade, Ticket Agent.	{ Cor. King St. and Court House Ave.
Buffalo	N. Y.	A. J. Shulman, City Frt. and Passenger Agent.	233 Main St.
Calcutta	India	Sydney Haywood, Eastern Travelling Agent.	30 Dalhousie Sq.
		Gillanders, Arbutnot & Co.	
		Thomas Cook & Son.	11 Old Court House St.
Canton	China	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Chemulpo	Korea	Holme, Ringer & Co.	
Chicago	Ill.	J. Francis Lee, Gen'l Agt., Passenger Dept.	230 South Clark St.
		C. L. Williams, City Passenger Agent.	
		W. A. Kittermaster, Genl. Agt., Freight Dept.	234 La Salle St.
Cincinnati	Ohio	Geo. A. Clifford, Trav. Pass'r Agent.	{ Room D, Chamber of Commerce Building.
Coleombo	Ceylon	Bols Bros. Thomas Cook & Son (E. B. Cressay).	
Detroit	Mich.	A. E. Edmonds, City Passenger Agent.	111 Fort St. W.
		M. H. Brown, District Freight Agent	
Duluth	Minn.	T. H. Larke, District Agent.	426 Spaulding House Block
Glasgow	Scotland	Archer Baker, European Traffic Manager.	67 St. Vincent St.
Halifax	N. S.	J. D. Chipman, City Passenger and Freight Agent.	107 Hollis St.
Hamilton	Ont.	W. J. Grant, Commercial Agent.	Cor. King and James Sts.
Hankow	China	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Hong Kong		D. E. Brown, General Agent, China and Japan, etc.	
Honolulu	H. I.	Theo. H. Davies & Co., Limited.	
Kingston	Jamaica	Gerald A. Morais.	Cor. Port Royal and Orange Sts.
Kobe	Japan	G. Millward.	
Liverpool	Eng.	Archer Baker, European Traffic Manager.	7 James St.
London	Eng.	Archer Baker, European Traffic Manager	{ 67 & 68 King William St. E. C. and 30 Cockspur St. S. W.
London	Ont.	T. R. Parker, City Passenger Agent.	161 Dundas St.
Malta		Turnbull, Jr., & Somerville, Correspondents.	
Melbourne	Aus.	A. U. S. N. Co., Limited. Thomas Cook & Son.	
Milwaukee	Wis.	Edward Olson, Freight Agent.	84 Michigan St.
Minneapolis	Minn.	W. B. Chandler, Agent, Soo Line.	119 South Third St.
Montreal	Que.	W. F. Egg, City Passenger Agent.	129 St. James St.
		J. Corbett, Foreign Freight Agent.	Board of Trade Building
Nagasaki	Japan	Holme, Ringer & Co.	
N. Whatcom	Wash.	W. H. Gordon, Passenger Agent	1293 Dock St.
New York	N. Y.	E. V. Skinner, General Eastern Agent.	353 Broadway
		Land and Immigration Office.	1 Broadway
Niagara Falls	N. Y.	D. Isaacs, Prospect House.	
Ottawa	Ont.	Geo. Duncan, City Passenger Agent	42 Sparks St.
Paris	France	Hernu, Peron & Co., Ticket Agents.	61 Boulevard Hausmann
		Hernu, Peron & Co.	95 Rue des Marais, St. Martin
		International Sleeping Car Co.	3 Place de l'Opera
		Thos. Cook & Son	1 Place de l'Opera
Philadelphia	Pa.	H. McMurtrie, Freight and Passenger Agt.	629-631 Chestnut St.
Pittsburg	Pa.	F. W. Salisbury, Commercial Agent.	409 Smith Bldg.
Portland	Me.	G. H. Thompson, Ticket Agent, Maine Central Rd.	Union Depot
Portland	Ore.	H. H. Abbott, Passenger Agent.	146 Third St.
Pt. Townsend	Wash.	William A. Pfeiffer.	106 Taylor St.
Quebec	Que.	E. H. Crean, City Passenger Agent.	Opposite Post Office
Sault Ste. Marie	Mich.	F. E. Ketchum, Depot Ticket Agent.	
		T. R. Harvey, Agent, 107 Portage Ave. W., and S. S. Wharf	
St. John	N. B.	A. J. Heath, District Passenger Agent	10 King St.
		W. H. C. Mackay, City Ticket Agent	49 King St.
St. Louis	Mo.	W. M. Porteous, Freight Agent.	315 Chestnut St.
		C. E. Benjamin, T. P. A.	
St. Paul	Minn.	W. S. Thorp, A. G. P. A., Soo Line.	
San Francisco	Cal.	M. M. Stern, Dist. Frt. and Passenger Agent.	Palace Hotel.
		Goodall, Perkins & Co., Agents P. C. S. S. Co.	10 Market St.
Seattle	Wash.	W. R. Thomson.	Mutual Life Building, 609 First Ave.
Shanghai	China	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Sherbrooke	Que.	W. H. Bottum, City Passenger Agent	6 Commercial St.
Sydney	Aus.	Burns, Philp & Co., Limited.	10 Bridge St.
Tacoma	Wash.	F. R. Johnson, Freight and Passenger Agent.	1023 Pacific Av.
Toronto	Ont.	A. H. Notman, Asst. Gen'l Passenger Agent.	1 King St. E.
		C. E. Bunting, City Ticket Agent.	1 King St. E.
		E. J. Coyle, Asst. Genl. Passenger Agent, Pacific Div.	
Vancouver	B. C.	Allan Cameron, Asst. Genl. Freight Agent, Pacific Div.	
		James Slater, Ticket Agent.	
Victoria	B. C.	B. W. Greer, Freight and Passenger Agent.	Government St.
Washington	D. C.	W. W. Merkle, Freight and Pass'r Agt.	1229 Pennsylvania Ave.
Winnipeg	Man.	W. M. McLeod, City Tkt. Agt.	Cor. Main St. and McDermott Ave.
Yokohama	Japan	Wm. T. Payne, General Traffic Agent for Japan	14 Bund

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CANADIAN PRAIRIES

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